

LITERATURE.

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NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

The History of Poland, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time.**By JAMES FLETCHER, Esq. With a Narrative of Recent Events, &c. Cochrane and Pickersgill.**

When the three crowned felons who partitioned Poland had consummated their crime, (the other sovereigns of Europe regarding the deed with complacency,) little expectation could have been indulged that a nation so mutilated and trampled under barbarian feet would ever again lift its head. When the throned Prostitute of Muscovy either plunged Kosciusko and his companions, the martyrs of the noblest cause, into dungeons or banished them to the inhospitable deserts of Siberia, men little thought of their restoration to liberty by Paul, or that Napoleon would recall Poland into partial existence, though but as the shadow of its former self. How much less could the present glorious effort for freedom have been anticipated, and how little can its result be foreseen? Scarcely four millions of souls have awakened to the recollection of past glories, and stung by the rod of an insane savage set over them by Russia, goaded by cruelty and injury unparalleled in the present state of civilization, save under the rule of the Tzar, have again dared a righteous cause in an appeal to arms. With the chance of success, the present situation of Poland is a terrible one to contemplate. If successful, the price will be oceans of blood and years of devastation; if the contrary, Poland will be a desert; those who survive fire, famine, sword, rape, pestilence, and every species of barbarian brutality, will be slaves in Siberia, and most probably four millions of brave Poles will be replaced by Tartar savages or Muscovite slaves. If however the Polish territory incorporated with Russia rise and be as firm and devoted as the population of the Grand Duchy, strong hopes of eventual freedom may be indulged. Unfortunately two other robber thrones are looking on, by no means indifferent observers of the contest. Holding the product of their infamous plunder with a tight hand they tremble for its security, and may ultimately make common cause with the great oppressor. One of these powers, namely Austria, never relaxed her cruelty to the brave men who long ago exerted themselves to defend their country. Paul of Russia restored Kosciusko to liberty, and sent home 12,000 Polish captives or exiles. Prussia that had tried and executed Poles, who resisted the spoliation of their native land, as if they were her own subjects who had revolted against her authority, opened her dungeon doors to the Polish captives after the treaty of Bâle. Austria alone, the tyrannic, cold, selfish, depraved, faithless, debauched Austria, never permitted the light of day to break in on the gloom of captives taken in direct violation of every law human or divine. With Austria and Prussia feverish for the security of their plunder, and a nation of 60,000,000 of barbarians threatening their country, the Poles, in heroism never surpassed, have flung all upon a die and prepared for death or freedom. Who knows but a Napoleon in military talent, but no foe to freedom like that great man, may arise; some genius made for mighty exigencies, who, as Napoleon did by Austria in Italy, with a handful of men may break down the Muscovite power and shake that barbarian kingdom to its foundation? We pray God such a one may appear; that the avenger of guilt may give one lesson to the thrones of the earth that will be of lasting utility to them.

With such hopes, and with the knowledge of what the Poles have already achieved during the present campaign, we do not despair. Some one of those unforeseen incidents which turn the fate of empires may operate in favor of the just cause. Nicholas, the vengeful foe of Poland, who will not be contented with any

thing short of its degradation and infamy, or its extermination, may be strangled or poisoned by some near and dear relative, according to Muscovite and Mahomedan custom, or his nobles may plot successfully against him and dethrone him. Who can say but God's good providence by one such, not extraordinary, dispensation may save Poland! We care not which way it is if the good end be answered. Even in a political sense, if the stupid selfishness of Austria would allow her to see clearly, Poland erected into an independent kingdom would be a formidable barrier against Muscovite aggression, and not only Austria, but Prussia, France, the lesser German states, civilization itself, would gain by the additional security against the future outrages of semi-civilized hordes. Besides, if Russia becomes a still more formidable military power (as in process of time she will become), and should attempt to carry her empire further among the Western Countries of Europe, twelve or fifteen millions of warlike Poles will be no trifling accession of strength to the resisting alliance. Russia will double her population before she adds a tenth to her civilization. None will think of invading her, but she will not hesitate to invade her neighbours; for her despotism rendered more unprincipled by ignorance will own no law but its own will, whenever her power inspires confidence. She will own no moral restraint, nothing but the obvious impracticability of any operation that suggests itself. The law of nations has not been, and will not be her law for some time to come. It is the policy of Europe therefore to hail Polish freedom. Policy is now the only term of any weight in civilized governments. The making war, as of old, in favor of successions or in behalf of the Miguels and Bourbons and other off-scourings of the "Lord's anointed," as they style themselves, to support their dreamy "right divine to govern wrong," is pretty well exploded among the more enlightened nations of Europe. In past time, wars in such cases, however impolitic, were waged as religious duties; nations were sacrificed out of brotherly love in thrones, or from pure sympathy with despotism. Good policy weighed nothing in entering upon them; now good policy is something, and the true interests of a nation are beginning to be considered in such questions; thanks to the late twenty years' war. On the ground of sound European policy then Poland should be free.

Mr. Fletcher commences his history, not with the legends of the remotest times, but from the year A. D. 965. Nothing can be more opportune than the appearance of such a work at the present interesting moment. We are tempted to fear that there is too much apathy shown respecting the fate of Poland in this country. Yet there are generous hearts that beat anxiously after every fresh piece of intelligence from that quarter. A few ultra-tories alone look upon the contest with a lowering eye. They affect to see in the noble resistance of this brave and unfortunate people a useless and factious resistance to their legitimate sovereign. All other persons, tories, whigs, or radicals, wish success to the most sacred of causes, and will be rejoiced to see the Tzar foiled. But we want them to cheer on the weaker party in the contest, and to let it know that even here, where political divisions exist upon trivial matters which do not concern any but Englishmen, there is but one heart, one universal vibration of the spirit's chord in its praise. Justice demands that it be heard; generosity, humanity, freedom demand that it be heard;—let the acclamation then ring from Cornwall to Caithness, perchance the Tzar may pause at the shout, and, considering the injustice of his threats, and the possibility of their not being realised, may reverse his denunciations and recal his Cossacks. But we must turn to Mr. Fletcher.

The History of Poland before us, resembles that of most other of the northern empires of Europe; and it is not until the reign of Casimir, in 1333, that Polish history invests itself with any very distinguishable or interesting character. Wladislas, the father of that prince, left his son a most remarkable piece of advice at his death, which the reader will find in Mr. Fletcher's History, at page 34, together with the reason of its being worthy of record. Casimir was the Alfred of Poland: he gave it regular laws, ameliorated the condition of the serfs, and guarded the welfare of all ranks with the most scrupulous care. He was benevolent, just, and prudent, and has justly been styled "The Great." The name of Casimir is bright in Polish history. The fourth of that name who ascended the

throne in 1444, on the death of his brother Wladislas, was a renowned warrior and man of letters. He introduced the Latin tongue, which it became the fashion to speak almost universally in Poland, and under him the first printing-press was established in 1474. Sigismund was the last king of the house of Jagellon, to which the Casimirs belonged: he died in 1572. Under that race, which lasted 186 years, Poland attained its full territorial dimensions, and received the full benefit of its constitution. At Sigismund's death anarchy broke loose; Poland became an elective monarchy: wars, and contests with various success, occupy its history until 1661, and in fact down to the reign of John Sobieski. The reign of this great king is well worthy of attentive perusal by those who read either for profit or amusement. To the moralist and the philosopher it presents many very striking points for contemplation, and its close is not less humiliating to the corporeal man than to the empty pageant of human grandeur, which so dazzles the world. To those who reflect and who would ask an example of the nothingness of sublunary greatness, whether in station or talent on the one hand, or in the ingratitude and envy it attracts on the other, we would recommend the *Life of John Sobieski*; no homily inculcates such a lesson.

Augustus the III. who intrigued for the throne and succeeded, was dethroned by Charles XII. of Sweden, to make way for Stanislaus, together with the ill-starred alliance of Peter the Great and the Russians. This portion of the history is fully detailed by Mr. Fletcher, and here the work becomes almost connected with our own time, as to causes and consequences. Events now thicken. Stanislaus, who had been restored, was compelled by the Russians to fly, and Augustus III. mounted the throne. Then came the ministry of Count Bruhl—the intrigues of the Czartoryski family; and, after the death of Elizabeth of Russia, the intrigues of Catherine II. and Poniatowski her paramour. Catherine murders her husband and is proclaimed Empress. Discarding Poniatowski as her gallant, she places him on the throne of Poland by force alone, in defiance of the laws of the country and in open violation of decency. From this time Catherine seems to have had an eye to Poland—if not to all, at least to the greater part of it. She took her measures accordingly, and our readers know the sequel. The circumstances are detailed at considerable length with clearness and perspicuity; as well as the connexion of Napoleon with Poland, and the erection of a part into a Duchy. It seems probable that Napoleon designed to restore the old bounds of the kingdom by degrees, had he succeeded in Russia. The devotion of the Poles to France, and their noble conduct in the service of that country was beyond all praise. Faithful to Napoleon in his reverses, they exhibited a rare example of honor and right feeling. The duplicity of Alexander towards Poland and his hollow professions, which ended, as might have been expected, in giving the Russians an equal share in the government with the Poles, and all places and offices, is well shown. In reality, the Duchy of Poland was a mere Russian Province, and under Constantine was insulted; plundered, oppressed, until human nature could bear no more—suffering was no more sustainable, and the present just appeal to arms was made. A narrative is given by Mr. Fletcher of the first breaking out of the revolution and of the immediate causes. A Map of Poland, an engraving of Prince Czartoryski, and one of Kosciusko, accompany this volume. The head of the Prince is a very fine one, and indicative of strong intellect—that of Kosciusko is singular—we should expect enthusiasm and activity sooner than profound judgment from such an expression of face, and yet there is fine character about it.

We have not quoted from this work because we must necessarily quote little, and because no one who wishes to understand the political situation of Poland, and how it bears on the present contest, will suffer themselves to be without it. In addition, we have only to say that Mr. Fletcher seems to have fulfilled his task, namely, the giving a condensed History of the Polish Nation, adapted to the information required at this moment, with zeal and correctness. We have in fact no book but this to look to for information. We subjoin from Mr. Fletcher's preface the mode of pronouncing certain letters in the Polish language, in order that readers of intelligence from Poland, may not be so much puzzled as is usually the case in pronouncing proper names. It seems that *w* is sounded like *v*, at the

beginning of a word, thus *Warsawa*, *Varsafa*; in the middle or at the end of a word it has the sound of *f*, as in the instance already cited; and *Narew*, *Nareff*.

c, like *tz*, and never like *k*; thus *Pac* is *Patz*.

g, like *g*, in *Gibbon*; *Oginski*.

ch, like the Greek χ , or *k*; thus *Lech*, is *Lek*.

cz, like the English *tch* in pitch; *Czartoryski*, is pronounced *Tchartoryski*.

sz, like *sh*, in shape; thus *Staszyc*, like *Stashyetz*.

szcz, like *shtch*; thus *Szczerbiec*, like *Shtcherbietz*.

rz, like *j*, in *je*, with a slight sound of *r*; thus, *Rzewuski*, *Rjevuski*.

Observations upon the Authenticity of Bourrienne's Memoirs of Napoleon. By BARRY O'MEARA, Esq. Ridgway.

We have long ago had our misgivings respecting the authenticity or rather the correctness of Bourrienne's Memoirs of Bonaparte. Our doubts were soon after removed by the observations of several critics in France upon this work, of which the pamphlet now before us contains extracts. The memoirs, as most French memoirs are, were well written in an easy and attractive style. Few stopped in perusing them to compare facts, and weigh against the veracity of M. Bourrienne the evidence which was within reach, by which it might have been tested. The impudence of the writer was obvious; that he dealt largely in fiction was more than probable; yet the fame of his hero, and the wish to know all we could learn respecting so extraordinary a man, made us content to be entertained without scrutinising too deeply. The work of this dignified servant of Napoleon is like one of the Scottish novels; it deals partly in history, and partly in fiction, and makes a very entertaining book for the lovers of both. As a record of facts, however, respecting one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived, it is worth little or nothing. It is in reality a rank piece of imposition, penned by a man whose talent for invention and falsehood has more than common effrontery in its bearing. It is strange that he should have ventured as far as he has done, when there were so many witnesses, enemies as well as friends, of the late Emperor of France, whom he might naturally imagine would rise up in judgment against him. This may be placed to the account of that short-sightedness which ignorant or designing men exhibit, while they imagine they have placed their misdeeds beyond the reach of detection. That many of the conversations related by Bourrienne are palpable forgeries there is not the slightest doubt, and it may therefore be fairly inferred that no small proportion of them are so. Facts are distorted or altogether reversed in these much-boasted memoirs—things of the easiest detection, which could hardly have escaped the writer, had he not been one of the most stupid men who ever put pen to paper. In one place, he makes his hero be cashiered, because he refused to serve in La Vendée, as general of infantry. Now this assertion was easy of proof or disproof, if there were any doubt existing upon it. But it so happened that Napoleon had been appointed to the command of the artillery, not of the infantry. That his name was never erased, as Bourrienne asserts; for, at the very date he forges a resolution of the Committee of Public Safety, erasing Napoleon's name from the list of general officers, he was actually directing the movements of the army of Italy as commandant of artillery! Bourrienne's forgery is dated September 15, 1794; and Bonaparte directed the movements of the army of Italy upon the Bormida the following month, both at the combat of Dego and the capture of Savona!

There appears in the memoirs of Bourrienne an affectation of candor and magnanimity, which it must be confessed is a little suspicious. Under pretence of openness and the fear that he should disguise the evil in Napoleon's character, he pretends that he lays all before the reader that came under his observation. Now Napoleon had plenty to answer for in his conduct, without adding to his faults by coining fresh charges against him. Yet, has Bourrienne done this, and so clumsily too that detection was by no means difficult. In truth, this Bourrienne was a traitor to his benefactor, and was actually serving the Bourbons at Hamburgh, and

speculating at the same time, if there be any truth in the letters of Napoleon to Davoust. September 2, 1810, Napoleon writes: "My cousin, I request you to take steps for making me acquainted with what passes at Hamburgh, among other things respecting M. Bourrienne, who is suspected of making an immense fortune by the contravention of my orders." Again, January 1, 1811, the Emperor writes: "My cousin, it comes again to my knowledge that the Sieur Bourrienne has gained seven or eight millions at Hamburgh, by delivering permits and making arbitrary retentions. I am also instructed that the senate of Hamburgh has been at many millions expense for sums remitted to Frenchmen. I wish this matter to be cleared up. As governor-general of the country, and before settling with the senate, it is necessary you should know everything. My intention is to oblige all individuals who have received money, without my approbation, to restore it, and employ this money upon the public works." Again Napoleon writes, September 3, 1811:—"My cousin, I have received your letter relative to the *tripotage* of the Sieur Bourrienne at Hamburgh. It is important to throw all the light upon the subject possible. Arrest the Jew Gumprecht Moses, and let his papers be seized at the same time, and keep that individual *au secret*; let as well be arrested, some others of the principal agents of Bourrienne, to clear up his secret practices at Hamburgh, and to make known the dilapidations he has committed there." The marshal wearied out with the intrigues and knavery of this fellow having complained of him, Napoleon writes, June 13, 1813: "My cousin, I have received your letter of the 27th of June. I have given positive orders to the Sieur Bourrienne to cease all correspondence with Hamburgh. My order will be signified to him on the 5th of July. If after this epoch he writes again, I desire you to inform me of it, that I may have him arrested. Endeavour to discover all the roguery of this scoundrel, that I may be enabled to make him restore what does not belong to him." We might quote much more to the purpose, but this is sufficient to show what sort of a character the Sieur Bourrienne bore at head-quarters, where it was little surmised that besides his money-making extortion, he was serving the Bourbons into the bargain.

We then ask with what *animus* such a character could write the history of Napoleon, and, viewed in the light he was, what cabinet secrets it is probable he was entrusted with! How this *misérable* could make such impudent assertions as he does and not fear detection, is indeed wonderful. He describes Napoleon's will in such a way, that it is evident he knew nothing about it; for in this solitary case it makes neither one way nor the other for M. Bourrienne, which statement was correct, the false or the true; but it shows that the Sieur Bourrienne wrote at random, and proves that what such a man writes as matter of fact is not worth two-pence.

The truth is, that the Sieur Bourrienne was not to be trusted. He was sent to Hamburgh, as already noticed, where he played the double game, as Prefect of Police. His conduct was investigated, and one of the first functionaries of the state reported the proceedings. He was condemned to refund 2,000,000 of francs of his ill-gotten gains. He had been dismissed in 1802, for stock-jobbing; and the man exhibited himself as mean in his disgrace, as he was when in the full enjoyment of his situation. Several of his charges against Napoleon are grossly false. He charges him with seeking to compromise Bernadotte by giving him a command in the West—the truth is, Bernadotte solicited it. He has the impudence to state that Bernadotte at the time of the battle of Jena came to Hamburgh. "I asked him," says Bourrienne, "what I ought to think of his conduct." Now will the reader credit it, Bernadotte was at that time pursuing the Prussians, whom he defeated at Halle, October 17, and at Lubeck, November 6; and the Sieur Bourrienne catches himself, by acknowledging he had a hope to see Bernadotte in Hamburgh towards the latter end of November, but he was disappointed. There was no such conversation at all! In one place he kills General Vandamme, who was living very lately. He makes General Bertrand construct bridges at Hamburgh, who was commanding the fourth corps. He makes Guilleminot and Mustapha Bairactar quarrel, long after the latter was deposed and dead. He kills generals who were alive and employed years after he has dismissed them from the

world, and makes one man minister of war and governor of Berlin at the same moment. Six years after we had taken Malta, he states it was in possession of the French. That Prince Charles refused a command in the Austrian army after 1805, though he commanded it at Eckmühl in 1807. Murat, whose principal, nay almost sole, characteristic beyond a very common man was undaunted courage, Bourrienne charges with being a coward, and disgraced for cowardice by an officer whom he styles a general, but which officer was, at the period he dates the falsehood, a simple captain on the staff of Massena! Bourrienne says, that Murat and Napoleon did not speak a word to each other in their passage to Egypt, though they were both in the Orient, (where Bourrienne we presume also was,) Murat being disgraced. Now what will the reader think when we state that Murat sailed to Egypt in another vessel, the *Artemise* frigate! This man is even ignorant of the commonest rudiments of geography. He puts Vienna on the left bank of the Danube, and transforms insignificant villages into fortified towns of note. He affirms that while Bonaparte was on the Sicilian Sea, he quizzed him, Bourrienne, for asserting that he saw the Alps through a telescope, but that the admiral gave it in his, Bourrienne's, favor; the distance is above six hundred miles! Bourrienne's account of Bonaparte's conduct on the 19th Brumaire is utterly erroneous, and some part of it a complete forgery, as appears on indisputable evidence. The marriage of Lucien Bonaparte is all falsely stated; and that Napoleon brought 3,000,000 francs with him from Italy. Napoleon's wealth at this period was deposited with his brother Joseph, who states that it was about 300,000 francs; yet Bourrienne, who forgets this, makes him so poor, that just afterwards, he was not able to give his sister Caroline 30,000 francs for a marriage portion! If Napoleon had been as clear of every vice as he was of the love of gain, he would have been a most brilliant character. His relatives are charged with drawing large sums from him, and that he made M. Collet purveyor of provisions, on condition of his paying to Joseph 1,500,000 francs annually! This Joseph declares to be a gross falsehood, and laments he cannot prosecute Bourrienne, owing to the actual state of France.

We have now heard the refutations of Bourrienne from men most of whom were friends of Napoleon. Hear Baron Stein, the minister of the king of Prussia, the bitter enemy of the French and their Emperor, who made the king of Prussia dismiss him from his service. The baron says, "Nothing but ignorance on the political state of Europe, and at the same time a great desire of appearing to be acquainted with it, as well as a mania for compiling obsolete anecdotes, could have produced such a hotch-potch of a history, in which calumny and absurdity contend together for precedence."

Such then, for we have no space for more quotations—such is a sample of the real value of the work of M. Bourrienne, which has been so trumpeted for its merits in this country. The reader who wishes to examine well the subject at length, will read the observations of Baron Massias, to whom the *Sieur Bourrienne* appeals for the correctness of his statements! Those of Count Boulay de la Meurthe, General Belliard, Count Bonacossi, Count d'Aure, Baron Menneval, Baron Stein, the Prince d'Eckmühl, Cambacères, the Count de Survilliers, &c. &c. The works of Miot, Desgenettes, Larrey, Count M. Dumas, and documents of Berthier, Andreossi, Kleber, Hôche, Menou, Friant, and the letters of the present king of Sweden. That Bourrienne could have felt no good-will to his former master after his merited disgrace is evident, particularly as he joined to his defalcations at Hamburgh his service to the Bourbons. His history is not, and could not from the nature of things be, an impartial one, when he had malice to gratify and wounded feelings to avenge. But independently of all this his blunders, falsehoods, inaccuracies and gross ignorance of the most simple facts prove that his work is not of the slightest value towards the history of Napoleon and his times; in short, that it is a worthless book.

Mr. O'Meara has added little or nothing to the observations of the writers on the subject of Bourrienne mentioned above. His pamphlet consists of extracts from those observations, to which is subjoined from himself a proof that Bourrienne, even on a simple fact relating to Napoleon's will, could not deviate into truth. It

is of importance towards a perfect history of Napoleon and his times, that such works as those of Bourrienne should be duly estimated, and that fictions and partial statements should not be taken for legitimate history.

Atherton; a Tale of the Last Century, by the Author of Rank and Talent. 3 Vols. Simpkin and Marshall.

This is a clever novel; far better than we read every day. The characters are well drawn, and the difficult introduction of such men as Johnson and Wilkes, and the keeping up the illusion and character of their conversation, is well got over. Atherton, the hero of the tale, finds himself apprenticed to a stationer near Hatton Garden, who has all the thrifty, narrow-minded prejudices in which citizens gloried half a century ago. He read no book but the bible; never travelled further than Kentish-town in his life, visited his smoking-club every night, retiring when the clock struck ten; sanded his sugar, watered his tobacco, said his prayers, and went to bed. Next to the king, the lord mayor was his earthly deity; a churchwarden was a noble, and an alderman a prince. The duty of an apprentice, in his estimation, was to attend to his business from sunrise to shutting shop time six days in the week, to go to church three times on a Sunday, and be what is now styled ultra-loyal in politics: obsequious to his master, as to his sovereign lord, and to have no opinion of his own upon any subject, whether apart or not from his daily avocation. Atherton is a young man of aspiring blood, and unfortunately an admirer of Wilkes, whose cause he espouses, offends his master, makes Dr. Johnson's acquaintance, is crimped for India, makes his escape at Madeira, is taken by a Major Martin, who assumes authority over him as his father, reaches India, serves with éclat in the army, and returns to England having made the acquaintance of a Miss Vernon at Madeira, whom he ultimately marries. Major Martin imposes his son upon a Sir Edward Vernon instead of Atherton, his real son; and this is his motive for keeping him out of the way as much as possible. At length after very well-managed details, in which the interest of the reader is not suffered to flag, Atherton so prominently interferes with the schemes of Martin, that the latter resolves to make away with him. A leading character in the novel, named Nicholson, an attorney, is made the tool of the villain Martin; but filled with remorse or unequal from want of firmness to imbrue his hands in the blood of the victim, he saves him by a warning letter, which falls into the hands of the Major's own son, who dies by the father's hand instead of Atherton. The murderer is tried, convicted, and executed on the evidence of the accomplice. Atherton is discovered to be the son of Sir Edward Vernon, and marries his cousin Charlotte. Such is a rough outline of this tale, which, we do not hesitate to say, displays every way much skill. It is lively and entertaining. Much more might have been made of the conversations of Johnson and other noted persons introduced; but the author was probably aware how much he hazarded failure while he was writing what he did—yet he has the credit of having well sustained all that he puts into their mouths. He has said better what those persons would most likely have said, than the greater part of those who have attempted this difficult task in authorship. No one who takes up this novel will lay it down dissatisfied at the author's delineations of character, or at their own lack of amusement.

Journal of Voyages and Travels by the Rev. DANIEL TYERMAN and GEORGE BENNETT, Esq.; deputed from the London Missionary Society to visit their various Stations in the South-Sea Islands, China, India, &c. Between the years 1821 and 1829. Compiled by JAMES MONTGOMERY, from original documents. 2 Vols. F. Westley and A. H. Davis.

These volumes contain much information on the state of the natives of the South-Sea Islands, their idolatry, and their advance towards civilization. The preface dwells upon the notorious misrepresentations of the labors of the missionaries by the Russian navigator Kotzebue, and explains the objects of the Missionary Society in sending out their two visitors, one of whom died at the Court of Radama, at Madagascar, on his way home, the Rev. W. Tyerman. The visit occupied eight years, and the present volumes were compiled by Mr. Montgomery from the journals and documents brought to England by Mr. Bennett. The work begins with a diary of the voyagers on their way out, interspersed with many incidents worth noting and with numerous religious reflections, and terminates on the arrival of the deputies at Otaheite, or Tahiti as it should be called. The change in this fine island as to the moral condition of the people seems to be very great; and much information is given respecting their former customs and manners. Infanticide was once common among them, as well as the most debasing idolatry. It appears that throughout most of the islands of the South Sea the efforts of the missionaries have met with

great success. Idol-worship has been abandoned, laws have been introduced, and the ceremony of marriage, though the missionaries encountered at first difficulties, which it is highly to their credit they ultimately surmounted—difficulties that nothing but invincible perseverance under the most discouraging circumstances could have overcome. We have no space here for details; but we should not do justice to the ardent zeal and unremitting diligence of the missionaries, did we not state that the Society Islands have been brought by their exertions into a high state of civilization compared with what they once were. The establishment of useful arts, of machinery and of manufactures, has been begun by their agency. War has been well-nigh put an end to; and the Society Islands, trod by savage tribes constantly at war a few years ago, are now abodes of peace and progressive industry. Barter-trade is regular, and there is no doubt the time is approaching when a state of society not merely civilized, but agreeable to all who are among the simple in heart, will be found throughout the Islands. The success of the missionaries might have been doubted however, but for the king of Tahiti, Pomare, who seems to have deserved his throne from the superiority of his mind and his intellectual acquirements. No sooner was the language of Tahiti reduced to writing by the missionaries, than the king acquired the art of reading and writing it. He wrote better than any of his people; and he copied into his native tongue various portions of the Scriptures, and was remarkably fond of the pursuit. From the various islands in the South Sea, (the scenery of which, from the engravings which adorn these volumes, must be highly beautiful,) the deputies proceeded to New Zealand, where they nearly fell victims to the savage conduct of the inhabitants, but were saved by the interference of a native chief and a Wesleyan missionary. From thence they sailed to New Holland, then to Batavia, Singapore, Canton, India, the Isle of France, and Madagascar. Both deputies reached the capital of the latter island just in time to be introduced to Radama, before the death of Mr. Tyerman, who seems to have sunk from a nervous attack. The king followed him to the tomb shortly after; and Mr. Bennett returning to the Mauritius, and from thence visiting Southern Africa, came to England. It is impossible to peruse these volumes without feeling that great praise is due to men who so exert themselves for the benefit of their fellow-creatures as these missionaries have done. To call savages from the rude and barbarous state of nature to social habits and the bonds of civilized life, to say nothing of imbuing their minds with religious principles, is a truly noble task. It is worth all the laurel of the conqueror—all the pageant glory of transitory fame—there is no eulogy too great for such labors in the cause of humanity and religion. The European clerical duties—the purple of the mitred head—and the dignity of the chanting choir, sink before the simple duties and truly apostolic labors of these missionaries, who, forgotten at home, remote from the land of their birth, uncheered by fame, far from the praise due to well-directed zeal, continue on their course with invincible perseverance in the trust of a remote reward from the Father of mankind. We know not truer heroism, not less glorious for being unseen of civilized man. We have only space for the following description of a court of justice in the Society Islands:—

“ We have just witnessed the novel scene of a court of justice here. Hard by the chapel there stands a magnificent purau-tree, round about and under the expanded shade of which long forms for seats were fixed, inclosing a square of about twenty-five feet across. No pains had been taken to clear the ground, which happened to be strewn with loose stones. The judges took their places on the benches. Most of these were secondary chiefs, the superior ones being with Pomare at Tahiti. They were handsomely robed in purau mats and cloth tibutas, with straw hats, and made a most respectable appearance. There were nearly thirty of these; among whom one, called Tapuni, having been previously appointed chairman of the tribunal, was distinguished above the rest by a bunch of black feathers, gracefully surmounted with red, in his hat. Hundreds of people seated themselves on the outside of the square. Two young men were then introduced, who sat down quietly at the foot of the tree. These were the culprits: they were charged with having stolen some bread-fruit. Silence and earnest attention prevailed. Tapuni now rose, and called upon the accused to stand up, which they immediately did. He then stated the offence for which they were arraigned, and as their guilt was clear, having been detected in the fact, he told them that they had committed rebellion, by breaking the law, outraging the authority of the king, and disgracing the character of their country. One of the young men, hereupon, frankly confessed that he had perpetrated the theft, and persuaded his comrade to share with him the crime and the plunder. Witnesses are seldom called in such cases, offenders generally acknowledging their misdeeds, and casting themselves on the justice of the court to deal with them accordingly. This is a remarkable circumstance, and we are assured that it is so common as to constitute a trait of national character. A brief conversation followed among the judges, respecting the *utua*, or punishment, to be inflicted on the youths, as they were thus *faahapa*, or found guilty. The sentence was then delivered by the president; this was, that they should each build four fathoms of a

wall, now erecting about a plot of tare ground, belonging to the king. In such cases, the condemned are allowed their own reasonable time to execute the task required, and it generally happens that their friends, by permission, lend them assistance. We have seen an aged father helping his son to perform hard labor of this kind, which must, nevertheless, be finished to the satisfaction of an authorised inspector. It is remarkable, in the administration of justice here, that, when the sentence is pronounced, the criminal is gravely asked whether he himself agrees to it, and he generally replies in the affirmative."

The Institution and Abuse of Ecclesiastical Property. By the Rev. EDWARD HULL, M.A. Cadell.

This is a very shrewd and sensible book. It places the institution of tythes upon a right footing—shows that there is no right in them from Scripture—that they are not derived from the spontaneous liberality of the owners of the soil—that the establishment of tythes in England was founded on the same grants as in the rest of Europe; namely, by the power of the reigning princes, who gave them to conciliate the Church of Rome—that tythes were originally received by the bishop, and by him distributed to the inferior clergy according to their respective shares. The evil of pluralities is next touched upon; and the endeavors made by parliament to put an end to them are detailed, while under the Church of Rome. In the time of Henry VIII., attempts were made to remedy the evil of pluralities; but the bishops raised the cry of the Church being in danger, and the clergy opposed vehemently all reformation. In the reign of Edward VI., the reformation of ecclesiastical abuses was begun, and would have no doubt been carried but for the king's death. A committee was appointed for "redress of sundry defections" in the reign of Elizabeth. At length that queen declared it was her pleasure, "that from henceforth no bills concerning religion should be preferred or received in that House, unless the same should be first considered and approved by the clergy!" The queen prevented by this principle the reformation of church-abuses during her reign. The plurality of benefices and non-residence of the clergy are contrary to the ancient canons of the church. The ingenious modes of defeating the removal of these abuses—the glaring misinterpretations of the intention of the first-fruits payment and the tenths, which, before the reformed church existed, went to the pope, but afterwards were annexed to the crown, and applied by the crown to ecclesiastical purposes, are shown. These are only paid according to the value of benefices in 1535! Now some regulation to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy is imperiously called for, and there is none more just than that the enormous revenues of the richer clergy should, on falling in, be reduced and applied to increase the incomes of those incumbents who are in a state of poverty. No bishopric should exceed—say 4000*l.* a year, nor archbishopric 8,000*l.* The surplus should go to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy; and the same regulation should affect deaneries, and livings of inordinate income. The religion of the Church of England is that of Jesus Christ, and the accumulation of wealth ought never to stain the hands of those who are its officers. Its very characteristics and doctrines enjoin humility and small care for worldly things, for gold and purple. The church is daily and hourly suffering by the continuation of these crying defects; and without they are remedied, and more zeal exhibited in the right mode, dissent will soon reduce to the moiety those who follow the established church, and these do not now amount to 8,000,000 out of our population of 22,000,000.

Fragments of Voyages and Travels by Captain BASIL HALL, R.N. 3 vols. Cadell, Edinburgh; Whittaker and Co., London.

The present volumes consist of disjointed recollections of the various objects and incidents in a life chequered by no common vicissitudes in the naval profession. They are instructive and entertaining, and let us into the history of a sailor's life, as it was passed years ago, before the "piping time of peace" had made captains of men who never saw a shot fired, or peopled the quarter-deck with such as never smelt gunpowder. We are of opinion, that the great and glorious successes of our navy were mainly owing to the "roughing" its officers sustained, before they came to their epaulettes. The more we remove from that hardihood of duty, which was the initiatory step to the profession—the moment our middies repose on soft beds, strut as dandies, and use perfumery in the cockpit, we may bid adieu to our noble race of naval officers. There has been a tendency of late years to decry the old service regulations, and we fear by-and-by, that the six years' probation of naval officers on entering the service will be dispensed with. That hour will be the last of England's naval greatness, should it ever arrive. We do not object to the coarse, vulgar manner, and the brutal rule of force, once so universal in the navy, being done away with; and that the names of a Corbett or a Linzee should "point a moral and adorn a tale" of naval despotism: we would ameliorate the condition, and bring under the

dominion of rational authority, not of tyrannic will but of proper discipline, our brave seamen; in fact, we would, in this respect, continue what has been begun by the Admiralty. The naval life is one to which the toils of the sea must be an element; and the pernicious admission of officers into that noble service, as if they were entering a betaylored and bespangled regiment of hussars, the officers of which wash in *eau de Cologne*, and sell out on going abroad, would be England's ruin. On those our existence as a nation depends, these are merely expensive superfluities. There are various portions of these volumes which convince us more and more of the truth of the preceding remarks. Captain Hall has painted in prominent colors the varied incidents of naval life, and we should value his work on this account alone, were there none of the land-scenes, sketches of life on shore, and philosophical observations which will be found interspersed. The narrative of the battle of Corunna, and of the fate of Concubion, are graphically related, and place the reader as much amid the scenes themselves, as it is possible for the pen of any writer to do, and this is not saying a little. The chase of the privateer is uncommonly well described, because it is written without effort on a subject which the author understood, and that deeply interested him, so that he almost forgot he was writing while putting it on paper; it has great truth and effect. The funeral of the young midshipman is touching, not unmingled with the solemn and even sublime. We trust Captain Hall will extend this work further—he must possess abundant materials.

The History of Modern Greece, from its conquest by the Romans B. C. 146 to the present time. By JAMES EMERSON, Esq. Two Volumes. Colburn and Co.

The History of Greece, or Modern Greece as Mr. Emerson has with somewhat of dubious propriety worded his title, is one of those works of labor of which we see few issue from the press in the present day. Having visited the country, trod the plains so renowned in story, examined the architectural antiquities, and mingled among the people, Mr. Emerson was a proper person to throw light on localities and to describe accurately those places which have been noted in the annals of that country from the time his work commences, namely, from the Roman conquest in the year before Christ 146, to the recent revolution. Our author opens his first volume with a sketch of the late Greek revolution, drawn up from the most authentic sources, and then begins his history and continues it to 1820; the "Sketch" therefore should have been brought in as a supplement according to the natural order of things.

This history, published we believe last year, is a valuable work at this moment. The author has brought all the historical facts he could collect into his pages, and has given us in a work of reasonable dimensions what we must have searched widely to obtain from other sources. His style is perspicuous and easy, and he has been cautious to lay facts before his readers, rather than to overlay his pages, with reflections and observations of his own. Mr. Emerson may justly lay claim to the title of an historian; and his volumes, which no library can be complete without, will be frequently appealed to in the constant recurrence of the affairs of Greece, which the politics of Europe, or the interests of commerce, must occasion, now that her freedom has been obtained. We are of opinion that it will become a standard book of reference; and we have read it with interest, and with a feeling of high obligation to its author, for combining facts in the history of a nation which has produced the greatest effects upon the civilisation of mankind, as respects art, science, and even religion.

National Portrait Gallery of Illustrious and Eminent Personages of the 19th Century; with Memoirs by W. JERDAN, Esq. Vols. I. and II. Fisher and Co.

The Plates in this work, to which the Memoirs may be styled appendages rather than biographies, which from their nature they could not well be denominated, are beautifully engraved. Two volumes have already appeared, and to our view the graver of the artist seems to move freer and better as the work proceeds. The first volume contains no less than 36 engravings, many of them from pictures by Lawrence; others from Jackson, Hoppner, Owen, Phillips, Lonsdale, &c. We regret to see a head of Byron from Westall's strange portrait of the poet, to say the least a bad likeness of him. The second volume, which, as we have already observed, seems to improve upon the first, contains some very beautiful portraits. We have not space to particularise here on the separate Plates, but they do honor to the spirit of the publishers, and cannot fail to interest those who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of contemporary portraiture. The Memoirs of course labor under the disadvantage of inspection by those to whom they bear relation, yet they have been judiciously compiled, and as fully answer the intended end as could be desired.

**On Emigration to Upper Canada. By J. W. BANNISTER, Esq.
Simpkin and Marshall.**

This volume is well adapted for the emigrant's objects,—clear, circumstantial, and apparently exact in estimate. It is in fact an excellent guide, and contains all that is requisite for the stranger to know. We find in this work many allusions to the conduct of the different colonists towards the Aborigines of the nations whom we despoil of their property. The degree in which men value some things, often bears a strange disproportion to the estimation in which other objects of more real importance are held;—and no less frequently is it the thankless task of unconquerable spirits to struggle long for the accomplishment of good designs, against public apathy, thwarted by perverse opinions.

What vast exertions of money and mind have been directed, for this half century, to unravelling the course of the Niger! Compare these exertions with what is doing by the same class of inquirers, and by the state, towards attaining the infinitely more glorious end—the civilisation of the tribes amongst whom the Niger flows. We would not under-rate the just interest which, in so many respects, this revealed secret of an “ancient river's” course is calculated to excite; still less would we hint a depreciation of the intrepid men, by whose perseverance the secret may be found to be brought to light: but we claim seriously from all who participate in the rational satisfaction at this discovery, that they should consider how widely, and how surely, science, and human happiness, and religion may be spread amongst millions of the inhabitants of Africa, if in all respects, and in all time to come, sound principles shall regulate European intercourse with that continent. It may perhaps be capable of proof, from a careful review of the past, that Northern Africa only lost the civilisation of the first six centuries of her acquaintance with Christianity through the errors of European Christians of those days: as unquestionably the crimes of Christians from Europe in the last two centuries have been a gangrene in the way of the improvement of the Western and Southern shores of that continent.—*They have been the savages and barbarians.*

**Haverhill; or, Memoirs of an Officer in the Army of Wolfe. By JAMES
ATHEARN JONES. T. and W. Boone.**

This is in many respects a very agreeable work, but it succeeds least where the author of *Atherton*, before noticed, is successful, namely, in the words it puts into the mouths of characters, now become the property of history. Wolfe and Saunders never talked as the author of *Haverhill* makes them talk, and in this respect our author has failed. In his first volume, his pictures of American life, and of his hero's family and parentage, their cottage, and employment—of his sea characters, his fishermen and their dialogues—in his beautiful picture of his hero's early love, and the simple fairy creature to whom he is attached—he is not merely good, but excellent—surpassingly excellent. This volume is worthy of the very best pen: it is simple, true to nature, and interesting from that truth in a very high degree. His second contains the conversations to which we have before alluded; but their want of verisimilitude is balanced by various and good local delineations, and, above all, by the noble sketch of the Indian warriors and women, and the adventures of *Haverhill* among them, which none but one to whom their characters and manners are familiar could have written. We wish our author had dwelt more upon them. The third volume, the scenes in which lie mostly in the West Indies, is less attractive to our taste than the other two, but it abounds in passages of interest. As a whole, *Haverhill* is no common work, and we prophesy that it will be widely read, and that its admirers will be numerous.

**Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative of his Shipwreck, and Consequent Discovery of certain Islands in the Caribbean Sea, &c. Edited by Miss
JANE PORTER. 3 Vols. Longman and Co.**

De Foe has here been Miss Porter's model, and, notwithstanding the talent displayed in these volumes, we are compelled to acknowledge more and more the difficulty of describing accurately, as De Foe did, what men would do placed in particular situations, so as to have such an air of verisimilitude that the severest judge shall not detect an inconsistency. To write such a work requires much varied and practical knowledge of nature and things—knowledge too which we are very doubtful if any female ever possessed. The details of many of the pursuits of life exclusively belonging to the male, one of the other sex can hardly be expected to describe in such a manner as that an initiated person shall find no error. Miss Porter has done well in many of her details respecting sea affairs, ships, &c.; but there are discrepancies that could not have happened, had a practised hand written her book. Then in the effect of the situation, in which her hero and heroine are thrown, upon their minds she is altogether wanting. If two persons such

as she describes were placed in similar situations to Sir Edward Seaward and his wife, they would not act and speak as she has made them. Miss Porter has in fact made these two characters talk in the language of romance where they should hold that of nature. We say these things, because the work purporting to be a narrative of facts should have borne the stamp of truth, so as to escape detection in the minor details at all events. In the title of her work Miss Porter is equally unfortunate: all the world knows that from 1733 to 1749 there were no discoveries to make of islands in the Caribbean sea; a more remote ocean might have been selected. How differently De Foe chose his locality. There were seas enough unexplored at the above period to make this a matter of no difficulty. If we take up this book as a novel we find inconsistencies that annoy us. We constantly say these persons could never have done so and so under the circumstances. There is talent, ingenuity, and a great store of knowledge displayed in these volumes, and they will amuse those who do not investigate too narrowly the verisimilitude of the incidents. To the young particularly they will afford much entertainment, but in the object which the writer evidently had in view after the pattern of De Foe, we must call her work a failure. That it is a work of talent there can be no doubt; we only refer to the execution of a plan, which perhaps no female pen could ever fulfil better than Miss J. Porter has done.

Select Works of the British Poets; with Biographical and Critical Notices, by Dr. AIKIN. Longman and Co.

Select Works of the British Poets from Chaucer to Johnson; with Biographical Sketches, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. LL.D. Longman and Co.

These are valuable selections from the British Poets for readers in general, and indeed for all who are not critics and scholars. The latter require every production of an author for the purpose of reference, and for such the present volumes are not designed. They are however well adapted for the use of families, and should be on every parlour table to be taken up at those frequent intervals of cessation from business or pressing affairs which are so constantly recurring to every individual. The *Memoirs* written by Dr. Aikin are valuable for the facts they contain, rather than their critical opinions. We cannot agree with him that the poems of Jonson are for the most part "harsh, frigid, and tedious." On the contrary, for the time in which he lived and wrote, they may be considered the reverse: his pieces, it is true, are not many, but they are to our seeming excellent in every sense of the word. The other selections in this volume are so well known as not to call for any remark from us that will bear the stamp of novelty. They are from Cowley, Milton, Waller, Dryden, J. Phillips, Parnell, Rowe, Addison, Prior, Gay, Green, Tickell, Hammond, Somerville, Swift, A. Phillips, Collins, Dyer, Shenstone, Churchill, Young, Akenside, Grey, Smollett, Lyttleton, Goldsmith, Johnson, Armstrong, the two Whartons, Mason, Cowper, and Beattie. The volume of selections by Dr. Southey is of great value; indeed we do not know where in the same compass, or indeed in double or triple, we could purchase such a treasure of our earlier bards. Chaucer, Skelton, Hawes, Howard, Sackville, Tussen, Gascoigne, Spenser, Greville, Daniel, Drayton, Davies, Donne, Carew, P. Fletcher, Drummond, S. Fletcher, Wither, Browne, Davenant, Habington, and Lovelace. The notices of each are brief but they are sufficient for their object, and in most cases could not have been extended for want of materials. We agree with Dr. Southey in his character of Lord Brooke; he is the *Verulam* of our poets. In a word these two volumes we pronounce to be the very best simple selection of our poets from Chaucer to Cowper that we yet possess.

The Family Classical Library, No. 18. Horace, Vol. II. and Phædrus.

A. J. Valpy.

The Divines of the Church of England. JEREMY TAYLOR, Vol. I.

A. J. Valpy.

The first of these works is a continuation of the series which we announced in our last Number, rendered valuable by an appendix containing translations of various Odes by different hands, that thus the reader may have the advantage of comparing the different versions. The Fables of Phædrus are added.

The Works of Jeremy Taylor, thus cheaply reprinted, are indeed a treasure. The life of that noble old divine precedes the sermons, and does great credit to the pen of Mr. Hughes. This volume contains twenty-five discourses; and will, we venture to affirm, be popular, for who that knows does not revere the name—who that feels veneration at the mention of the English Church when eloquence, zeal, piety, and humility were its characteristics, will not greet with enthusiasm the works of one of her most eloquent divines, and sublime preachers, one who cannot be read without improvement, or studied without unbounded admiration?

Ornithological Dictionary of British Birds; by E. J. MONTAGU, F.L.S.
Second Edition, with a plan of Study, &c.; by JAMES RENNIE, A.M.
Hurst, Chance, and Co.

This is an improved edition of a most useful and elegant work by a distinguished naturalist. Few observers of Nature rank higher than Montagu. The field was his study and Nature his book. He drew all from the fountain-head, and studied not according to rules, but after the most natural mode under the guidance of unwearied observation and a desire for learning the truth. Naturalists are under considerable obligations to Mr. Rennie for this elegant edition, which merits public favor.

The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society delineated.
2 Vols. Tilt.

Had that rational, useful, and justly-praised Society, the Zoological, done no more than give these two volumes to the world, we should greet it as a thing of great promise. We are most agreeably surprised and pleased, when we see a work on a scientific subject issue from the press in these times, when science in England seems to be disgracefully neglected. Much more are we delighted to greet, in the present publication, so fine a specimen of the contents of the Society's Menagerie and Gardens, executed with the utmost elegance, and the wood-cuts some of the most beautiful we have ever seen. Long may the Society go on and prosper!

The Zoological Gardens have made thousands of persons familiar with the most beautiful part of animated nature, and kindled a thirst for that branch of natural science in which they are included. They contribute to spread forth the truth. We no longer hear of condors that can carry off full-grown men, or serpents that render the country round them a desert. In all things, truth is rapidly advancing. The present elegant volumes are sent forth under the patronage of the Society, expressly to eradicate vulgar prejudices and distorted facts in Natural History, with which too many works on zoology in past times have been loaded. The common forms and expressions of our own language have been used for the sake of perspicuity, and the drawings of the animals have been carefully verified with the species. One volume is dedicated to the animals and a second to the birds, and they are given promiscuously from the circumstance of fresh specimens continually coming into the Society's Gardens. The indexes however are arranged after the order of M. Cuvier. These volumes are indeed an agreeable foretaste of what we may by-and-by expect from the Society, when its views are completed. We are also pleased to hear that Mr. Vigors the Secretary is preparing observations of a more extended character for the gratification of the zoological world. The wood-cuts are some of the finest we have ever seen, and are admirable representations of the life.

The Family Cabinet Atlas, constructed upon an original plan. Parts
I. to XII. 12mo. Bull.

This is one of the most beautiful little works we have ever seen. The maps are remarkably clear, distinct, and well filled up. There are nearly 100 in the whole, contained in a size that is of all others the most portable; and the mode of reference is easy and judicious. It is a perfect treasure in itself, and not less elegant than curious; a fine specimen of steel engraving, containing between forty and fifty-thousand names of places. There are maps of comparative geography, of the mountains, lakes, and rivers of the world. In short for the boudoir or library, the chariot or diligence, we know no work of the kind approaching it, so uniting portability and usefulness.

The Pulpit. Vol. 16. Harding.

This is a periodical devoted entirely to theological purposes and conducted with considerable ability. The present volume contains an engraving of the late Rev. Robert Hall, and several articles relative to that distinguished and gifted individual. Sermons recently delivered in various places of worship in the metropolis are here analysed. In short the Pulpit is a publication which among all classes of Christians is calculated to impart information and inculcate the practice of piety.

Letters to a Young Naturalist, &c. By J. L. DRUMMOND, M.D.
Longman and Co.

A volume chiefly designed for the information of very young persons, composed apparently with care, and sufficiently lucid and plain for the juvenile understanding.

Essays and Orations read and delivered at the Royal College of Physicians: to which is added an account of the opening of the tomb of King Charles I. By Sir HENRY HALFORD, Bart. Murray.

These Essays we have perused with much interest. The first is upon climacteric disease, which we apprehend Sir Henry has been the first to notice. By this term he means a marked "disease" which occurs irregularly between the ages of 50 and 75. Sir Henry then describes the symptoms of the disorder, and proposes a mode of treating it which he thinks most prudent. The second essay is on the necessity of caution in the estimation of symptoms in the last stages of some diseases; the *Tic Doloieux*; Shakspeare's test of insanity; the influence of the mind in disease; on the brain fever or *Kavros* of Aretæus, with two Latin orations: these comprise the professional part of the volume, and are highly interesting. To us however, who do not study medicine, the account of the discovery of the body of Charles I. is the most interesting article. There is an engraving of the head; and the details of the exhumation are minutely set forth. The particulars have long since been given to the public in the newspapers: we shall only observe that the west end of the vault having been closed rudely without cement does not warrant the inference that Sir Henry draws from the circumstance. The vault must have been opened years afterwards for the funeral of the still-born child of the Princess George of Denmark, unless it had been opened in another part for the latter purpose. On this point Sir Henry is not sufficiently explanatory. It is not a little singular that the heads of both Charles and Cromwell should have been seen in a state of almost perfect preservation by individuals so far in advance of the nineteenth century; yet such is the fact.

A New Illustrated Road-Book of the Route from London to Naples: containing 24 highly finished views from drawings by Prout, Stanfield and Brockedon, engraved by the Findens. Murray.

This is a charming little work, and joins to excellence of execution the benefit of utility. No engravings can be more beautifully executed. The views of Dover and of Paris are perfect gems of art. None who visit the continent should travel without it.

The Correspondence and Diary of Dr. Doddridge. Vol. v. Colburn and Co.

This volume, we believe, concludes the biography of this estimable divine, which was lately begun by his great-grandson John Doddridge Humphreys, Esq. The contents consist of various letters written in the years 1747—48—49—50 and 51; of Dr. Doddridge's voyage to Lisbon, with an account of his death, and extracts from his Diary and Correspondence. The preceding volumes of the Memoirs of this great divine and truly good man have already been noticed in the different periodical publications of the day, and we can say nothing that will add to the stock of critical remarks upon them. The exemplary piety of the Doctor shone out in his death as during his life. He expired at Lisbon on the 26th of October, 1751, attended in his last moments by his consort. Few such men adorning any church excelled him in the practice of true Christian piety. His acquirements were varied and extensive; and in the perusal of his Memoirs, which were a desideratum in the religious world, we receive the impression that he was no ordinary character either as a man, a scholar, or a divine.

The New Sporting Magazine. Nos. 1. to 111. Baldwin and Cradock.

We know nothing of sporting subjects, save a ramble with a gun by a woodside in Autumn, and we care to know no more. We are not judges of a prime fox-hunter's screech or yell, nor of the joys of riding a noble horse to death—we cannot therefore judge of the merits of this work. One thing we can say however, that the plates are beautiful specimens of art; "partridge-shooting" and "fly-fishing" in No. 11. and the "dead red deer" in No. 1. are charmingly executed.

Encyclopedia Metropolitana. Part XXXI. Baldwin and Cradock.

This work, which soon bids fair to be completed, has advanced to the thirty-first part; it was published last month. The novel arrangement of the subjects, and the ability displayed in many of the articles, augur well for the portion yet to come. In the present part the first subject is Meteorology, an elaborate and scientific article, showing that its author is not a mere compiler, but that he thoroughly understands, as far as it can be understood, that most important branch of natural philosophy. Heraldry, Numismatics, and various other topics are handled at considerable length in this part; they convey much information, and tend to secure additional credit to an undertaking which may be classed among one of the first literary efforts of the day.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

- The Life and Writings of Henry Pestalozzi, &c. By E. Biber, Ph. Dr. 8vo. 14s.
The Life of John Wesley, M.A. By Richard Watson. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WORKS IN PROGRESS.

An authentic Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence, with numerous facts and private papers hitherto unpublished, is announced.

Full-length Portraits of their Majesties the King and Queen, engraved after Lawrence and Beechey, in mezzotinto by Mr. T. Hodgetts, are about to appear.

Professor Haughton, late of the College at Haileybury, has printed a considerable portion of his Dictionary, Bengali, Sanscrit and English, (which will soon be published under the patronage of the East India Company,) in one large quarto volume. This learned Orientalist is well known for his 'Institutes of Menu,' Sanskrit and English, his Bengali Grammar, and other excellent works. The Dictionary which we announce traces Sanskrit words to their originals, and indicates those introduced into the Bengali from Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hindostani, and other languages; it is enriched with a copious index, which must prove highly serviceable to the scientific student, particularly to the botanist.

The 3rd Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. much enlarged, *The History of Public Opinion; or the Rise, Present State, and Political Influence of that Sentiment in Great Britain and other Parts of the World.* By William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq. M.P. F.R.S.

Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells, and the Improvements on the Calverley Estate; also of the Picturesque Scenery, Seats, and Antiquities in the vicinity, are in the press. The Work will be under the Superintendence of Mr. Britton.

Bibliotheca Anglo-Saxonica. Messrs. Black and Young have undertaken the publication of a body of Anglo-Saxon Mss., illustrative of the early Poetry and Literature of our Language, most of which have never yet been printed. The Collection is to be edited by a distinguished learned Dane, now resident in this Country, the Rev. N. F. S. Grundtvig, D.D. of Copenhagen.

By George Lindley. Edited by John Lindley: *A Guide to the Fruit and Kitchen Garden; or, an Account of all the most valuable Fruits and Vegetables cultivated in Great Britain.*

Dr. Tweedy John Todd, of the Royal College of Physicians, has in the Press, the Book of Analysis; or, a New Method of Induction: by which the Principles of the Novum Organon are rendered easy of application to the most complex branches of Knowledge, more especially to Medicine, Political Economy, Statistics, Physiology, &c. &c.

Analysis of the Seven Parts of Speech of the English Language will shortly appear, in which it is attempted to fix their character, and furnish simple rules for ascertaining them, on a new principle, by the Rev. C. J. Lyon, M.A. late of Trinity College, Cambridge.

A Manual of the Land and Fresh-Water Shells hitherto discovered in Great Britain, by William Turton, is nearly ready.

The University of Oxford having undertaken the publication of the Ancient Wycliffite Versions of the Scriptures (comprising both the Old and New Testaments), any Information respecting MSS. of these Versions existing in private hands is solicited by the Editors, the Rev. J. Forshall and Frederick Madden, Esq. of the British Museum.

The Proprietors of Dr. Webster's English Dictionary have purchased from the Family of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, the valuable and voluminous MSS. which he had, during the last fourteen Years of his Life, prepared for a Glossary of Provincial and Archaeological Words, intended as a Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; and they mean to publish these MSS. as a Supplement to Dr. Webster's Dictionary. They also intend to publish an Octavo Edition of Dr. Webster's English Dictionary, which will contain all the technical and scientific Definitions from the Quarto Work, but without the copious etymological matter, which will not be required by general readers for ordinary purposes.

A very limited number of copies are printing in quarto of a Grammar of the Turkish Language; by Mr. Arthur Lumley Davids. The Rules illustrated by Examples drawn from the most celebrated Turkish Authors; together with a Preliminary Discourse on the Language and Literature of the Turks, Dialogues, a copious Vocabulary, and a Selection of Extracts, in Prose and Verse, from many rare Turkish MSS.

The fourth Volume of Mr. Tytler's History of Scotland is on the eve of Publication; including the Reigns of James II. James III., and part of the Reign of James IV.; and containing some new and original Documents illustrative of this obscure portion of Scottish History.

Major Ricketts is preparing for publication, to be embellished with a Map and several Plates, a Narrative of the Ashantee War, including the Particulars of the Capture and Massacre of Sir Charles M'Carthy, Governor of the Western Coast of Africa, and the subsequent Military Operations of the British and Native Allied Forces on that Coast, from 1822 to 1828.

A Grammar of the Hebrew Language, by Moses Stuart, professor of Sacred Literature, Andover, U.S. in 1 vol. 8vo. is in the Press. Reprinting from the last American edition, with the concurrence of the learned author, and under the superintendence of Mr. Pauli.

Reflections on the Politics, Intercourse, and Commerce of the Principal Nations of Antiquity, translated from the German of A. H. L. Heeren, is getting ready. This great work, on which the fame of Professor Heeren principally rests, is now first offered to the English reader, after having passed through five editions in the original German.

A New Argument for the Truth of the Christian Religion, by the Rev. Arthur Johnson, M.A., late fellow of Wadham College, is in the Press.

The Club Book; Consisting of Original Tales by the following Authors: John Galt, Esq., author of 'Annals of the Parish';—G. P. R. James, Esq., author of 'Richelieu,' &c.;—Allan Cunningham, Esq., The Ettrick Shepherd;—Tyrone Power, Esq., author of 'The Lost Heir';—Lord Francis Leveson Gower;—D. M. Moir, Esq., author of 'Maunsie Waugh';—Leitch Ritchie, Esq., author of 'The Romance of French History';—W. Jerdan, Esq.;—A. Picken, Esq., author of 'The Dominie's Legacy.'

Nearly Ready, in 3 vols. post 8vo. (Dedicated to Sir Walter Scott, Bart.) 'The Young Muscovite; or, The Poles in Russia.' An Historical Novel, from the pen of Michael Zagosken. Translated by a Russian Lady of Rank, and Edited by Captain Frederick Chamier, R.N.

Shortly will be published, in one volume foolscap, a series of Tales, describing some of the principal events that have taken place at Paris, Brussels, and Warsaw, during the late revolutions; with a few other miscellaneous pieces. By F. W. N. Bayley, Esq.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We left off, last month, with *Eastlake*—having proceeded no further in our alphabetical visits to the Royal Academicians. To those who remain to be noticed, we fear we shall not be able to bestow so particular a consideration, as we have done to their predecessors.

Howard :—

Three pictures. No. 92. *Circe*. A pleasing group of lovely forms and faces ; but the coloring is too vivid—too elaborately contrasted. The other two are portraits.

Hilton :—

No. 64. *Sir Calepine rescuing Serena*. As a whole good, though not unexceptionable ; the figure of the fainting *Serena* is the best part of the picture, and that is quite perfect.

No. 168. *The Angel releasing Peter from prison*. This is a very noble picture ; one of the few in the Exhibition to which an Englishman might point with pride.

Jones.—This artist, besides two pictures, (of which No. 83. *Prague, in Bohemia*, is a beautiful gem, and No. 134. *Esther witnessing the honor conferred on Mordecai* ; comparatively mere tinsel ;) has three very spirited and clever sketches in sepia.

Leslie :—

No. 113. *The dinner at Mr. Page's house, supposed to take place in the 1st Act of "The Merry Wives of Windsor."*

Unless our reader knows nothing of *Leslie* but his name, and is altogether destitute in humor and imagination, the "bare idea" of this picture will force from him an anticipatory smile. Perhaps, after having seen it half a dozen times, we might be enabled to criticise it ; (that is to say, according to Johnson's definition—*censure* it :) at present we are content to enjoy the recollection of its excellencies. What a treasure would this be to a hypochondriac, when the November fog had darkened his very heart, to turn and look at this jolly group, the sun shining with, if possible, a hotter gleam upon them through the red curtains ; it might fail to make him laugh, but if it did not put him in good humor with the world and himself, brute as he might be, let him now do a noble act and go hang himself in the garret, that his heir or legatee might be happy in such an enviable possession. What a *Slender* have we here ! But we must not individualise. We can but praise such a picture by inference. Turn we to No. 238. *A scene from Tristram Shandy* ; to wit, My Uncle Toby, "honest soul," "looking with all his might and main" for the mote in Widow Wadman's eye. If this be not so mirth-stirring as the other, it has the advantage of more quiet and concentrated humor ; and, if possible, the character of the parties is better kept up.

Mulready :—

No. 98. (only.) *A sailing match* : In which the adventurers, like Lapland sailors, have the wind at their own disposal ; two or three boys sailing their little boats upon a pond :—one cunning dog has a great advantage over his fellow, who is puffing and blowing his breath out, the former having the adventitious aid of a pair of bellows.

Phillips has his eight pictures, all portraits, of which No. 106. *Lady Janet Waltrond* is the best, though they are all good.

Pickersgill also has nothing but six portraits ; it is a pity he has not sent one of his lovely fancy-pictures ; there has generally been one every year.

No. 153. *The Right Hon. Lord Lyndhurst*, is by far the best ; his lordship is represented in his Chancellor's robes, sitting ; the expression of his countenance, a strange mixture of the bland and morose, has been ably transferred to the canvass.

Reinagle :—

Nos. 104. *View of the village of Clappersgate, on the river Brathay, a mile above Windermere, Westmoreland—mid-day* ; and 306. *View of Loughrigg Mountain, on the same river—evening*, are beautiful and true representations of English scenery ; there is no borrowing of Italian (and therefore here—unnatural) coloring.

Mr. R. has also four portraits ; three of which are admirable ; but No. 398. "Portrait of a young lady" is indifferent.

Turner.—What is to be said of this artist ?

No. 162. *Caligula's palace and bridge*. Splendid indeed ! but poetically so. We once heard an able critic say, that this artist had *two suns*, to which a friend replied two were not enough, for he appeared to have as many as old King Priam himself ; and, making all allowance for the pun, and some also for the exagge-

ration, our friend was right. In this picture, for instance, where does the light come? or rather whence does it not come?—

Above—below—on every side,
Pours in the bright and glowing tide.

The effect, to be sure, is surprising, and pleasing; but, as before observed, it is poetical, rather than natural:—it is in fact similar to that of a highly-finished and beautiful transparency.

No. 178. *Vision of Medea*. With the exception of the design, this wonderment of coloring is not to our taste.

No. 263. *Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, and Dorothy Percy's visit to their Father, Lord Percy, when under attainder upon the supposition of his being concerned in the Gunpowder Plot*. We do not like this picture.

No. 288. *Admiral Van Tromp's barge at the entrance of the Texel, 1645*. Certainly one of the most extraordinary productions we ever witnessed from Mr. T's pencil; a quiet, sober, and even unattractive, unexaggerated picture—we say *unattractive*, for had not our attraction been drawn to it by the great artist's name, it would very probably among this "crowd of canvasses" have escaped our notice. It is a beautiful painting, harmonious in its coloring, and most judicious in its general arrangement.

BUT No. 298. "*Watteau study by Fresnoy's rules*," does not meet the title given in the catalogue.

No. 406. A sea-piece, with "flying artillery," "heated shot," and the setting in of a "stormy night." Very effective certainly; this picture should be seen from a good distance,—a point of view seldom to be gained in these rooms, especially when many bonnets are present.

Westall has eight pictures. Two (Nos. 1 and 33) from Goethe's *Faust*, and both very indifferent. *The Evil One* in the first is, to be sure, a capital likeness of Mr. O. Smith in one of his infernal characters—we forget which:—and *Faust*, in the second, is a very handsome young man; but where are "the sacred lines of deep and scaring thought," which even the witch's regenerating potion must have failed to obliterate?

No. 356. *Landscape—twilight*, is exceedingly beautiful. It is impossible to conceive the twilight tint more perfectly conveyed by color.

Wilkie has only two pictures.

No. 62. *A portrait of Lady Lyndhurst*. A too apparently artificial, but yet highly effective portrait of a beautiful woman, in a *Spanish* costume.

No. 91. An unobjectionable *Portrait of Viscount Melville*. But we "cannot but remember such things were" (as the *Chelsea Pensioner*, the *Village Festival*, &c.), and were most dear to us.

Ward has a very clever portrait of himself.

And now at length having despatched the Royal Academicians, what are we to say to the many meritorious Artists, whom we must despatch by a much shorter method? But there is no help for it. Of *Newton's* two pictures the best is No. 152. *Lear attended by Cordelia and the Physician*. No. 45. *A Portrait of Master F. Tighe*, by *J. Partridge*, is a very lovely head. No. 55. *The Progress of Civilization*, by *Briggs*, is, as an historical picture, inferior to none in the rooms. *E. Landseer* has five most admirable pictures—admirable in his own peculiar way. In No. 86. *Interior of a Highlander's house*, there is a contrast between the living and the dead eyes of two animals, that is quite poetical.

No. 193. *Cain*, by *G. J. L. Noble*, is a work of great promise. No. 197. *The Cornfield*, by *Witherington*, is beautifully true to nature. No. 226. *Lady Macbeth in the chamber of Duncan*, by *R. T. Bone*, is another proof of the steady progress this gentleman is making in his art. With *Mr. Parris's Bride*, (No. 321.) most of our readers are probably acquainted, with all propriety be it said. No. 338. by *Danby*, *The Golden Age*, should have been called *The Vermilion Age*, for there is an unaccountable and unseemly profusion of that color, in strange streaks, all over the picture. A *Portrait of Davies Gilbert, Esq.* by *J. B. Lane* is a fine painting.

By the way, we have omitted *Mr. Soane's* architectural drawings; and he is an *R. A.*; but they are too magnificently absurd to deserve further mention.

The Model Academy does not this year present us with much that is worthy of notice. *Chantrey* has two busts, one (No. 1190.) of his Majesty, and the other (No. 1218.) of the Duke of Sussex. As specimens of art they are both perfect; but the likeness of the latter is not very strong. No. 1197. *Statue of the late Mrs. T. Rawson*, by *Westmacott*, is very graceful. *Bailey* is not so happy as usual, although the bust of the Lord Chancellor, (No. 1213.) is a very fine production. In the *Historical Group of Virginius and Virginia*, by *J. Deare*, the figure of the father, though not free from defects, is altogether grand. No. 1158. *A monumental figure of a Lady*: is one of the finest things—if not the finest—in the room; it is by *J. Ternouth*. No. 1194. *Satan*, is quite a mistake; the figure is meant to be sublime, it is only lofty.

FINE ARTS.—PUBLICATIONS.

Views in the East; comprising India, Canton, and the Shores of the Red Sea, from the Sketches of Captain ROBERT ELLIOT, R. N. Part I. to VIII. Fisher and Co.

This is a very beautiful as well as instructive work, bringing home, as it were, to our own doors the scenes of a remote tropical country, and the ruined edifices and temples of the Mogul Empire and other portions of the East. The plates are very charmingly engraved, and must be invaluable to those who have visited our Asiatic dominions. The desolations of empires has indeed fallen upon many of the scenes which the graver of Miller, Wallis, and others, has well placed before our eyes; and the observer of them cannot fail to remark how splendid even in ruins are those remnants of departed glory. The public are greatly indebted to Captain Elliot for this work, which no lover of the arts will be without, for the very superior style in which it is got up; while to the Anglo-Asiatic and those fond of Eastern antiquities and scenery it is invaluable.

Samson carrying off the Gates of Gaza; designed and engraved by J. G. S. LUCAS. Lacey.

This is a charming engraving from a picture, in imitation of the style of Martin. The distant perspective is good, but that in the fore-ground is not well sustained. The rock up which Samson bears the gates, seems too craggy and inaccessible with such a burden; still there is a good deal of merit in the picture as a whole.

MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.

THERE has been very little variety at this house within the last month, with the exception of the production of "Don Giovanni" for one night. We stated in our number of June, that it was reported the part of Zerlina was one of Pasta's best performances, little thinking we should be so soon gratified by witnessing it. Pasta has a genius for any histrionic undertaking, and we feel no hesitation in saying her ability in this part surprised and delighted us. Her *naïveté* was *honnête*; not the refined affectation of simplicity resorted to by others—her tenderness was extremely delicate and pure:—but because, forsooth, some people think that light form, great beauty, and sixteen, are indispensable qualifications for the part of the silly country girl, Pasta has been in some degree disregarded—nay even ill-treated in her performance of Zerlina. What would such reasonable critics have said on seeing Garrick in Romeo, and Mrs. Pritchard in Juliet—the one so diminutive, the other so gigantic in stature? Would they, as some blind to the real excellence of their acting have done, have likened them to an overgrown school-girl and her doll, instead of exclaiming with Churchill

Before such acting all distinctions fly—
Pritchard's genteel, and Garrick six feet high!

Really the cant of modern criticism in music and the drama is insufferable. In all other arts few people pretend to give, at least to publish, their opinions;—but in these every scribbler is a Zoilus in the worst acceptation of the term. We should like to witness Pasta's Zerlina again.

Of Santini's Giovanni we cannot speak in terms of much approbation. He is not elegantly seductive—his wooing is impressive but coarse, and his general bearing uncavalier-like: Giovanni ought to be something like our Rochester of real life or Mirabel in romance. But we cannot be severe on Santini, for in his own line of character he is admirable. Lablache is a capital Leporello—he is a real, witty humorist—for some men are only witty actors, others only humorous; but Lablache may say *nos duo* in a very sovereign style of diction.

Generally speaking the opera is not attended to this season with that musical solicitude which is so vitally essential to its interest. A steam-boat would be a queer establishment without one on board who in some degree was acquainted with engineering; but not half so much so as an Opera House without a single person in authority, who knows any difference between a singer and a dancer beyond the treasury receipts they produce. It requires reform altogether; and whether M. Laporte get a renewal of his lease or not, we hope the next season's ar-

rangements will prove worthy of the first audience in the world's approval and patronage.

Of the Ballet, as to the dancing we must as heretofore speak in the highest terms; but as to the imposition of such a thing as "La Bayadere" for a *ballet* we cannot too strongly express our disapprobation. The very name is odious and in bad taste, and we regretted much to see *la gracieuse* in such a character. The fable of this NOTHING is something like that of our *Midas*, so far as relates to Apollo's being kicked out of Heaven. In the mis-named ballet he is condemned to wander the earth, until he meet with some disinterested lover. He, disguised from his godship in the state of a Sultan, at length finds one, La Bayadere, in his harem!—Afterwards for some unaccountable reason or other he is condemned to the *pyre*, and she like a very fond girl as she is, throws herself with him into the flames and becomes a regular suttee! His banishment from Olympus being thus kindly terminated by the affection of a mortal, the god is seen spiritually rising through the smoke of the funeral pile on his way back to Heaven with the fair and fond Bayadere; retaining in his re-assumed deityship the Sultanic turban he wore upon earth, by way, as we submissively suspect, of a delicate memento of his terrestrial felicity! O M. Deshayes! how could you commit even ONE ACT of this kind?—Taglioni as usual,—as a matter of course danced like—herself! She is decidedly without competitor and this is all we can say *pro*—or in prose, and we don't think we shall ever have any cause to write *versus*—verses, we mean, but there's an excommunicated quaker within our hearing reading Hood's puns aloud, and we have received *pro tem*, a slight infection.—But we have done.—To Obadiah and the Opera we bid adieu for another month.

MUSIC.—PUBLICATIONS.

The Melodies of Scotland, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano-Forte, Violin, &c. By Pleyel, Haydn, Beethoven, Weber, Hummel, &c. The Poetry chiefly by Burns. The whole collected by G. THOMSON, F.A.S.E. 5 Vols. Folio. Preston.

This is not less a literary than a musical work. It not only contains a complete body of Scottish national melodies, but the most extensive collection of lyric poetry in our language. The volumes before us are a new, and greatly improved, edition of a work which was originally published nearly forty years ago, and which, during this long period, has been unrivalled, among publications of its class, in respect to magnitude and importance. It was the projection of this work by Mr. Thomson that gave birth to the songs of Burns,—those compositions which, above all the others, bear the impress of his heaven-born genius. In the course of many subsequent editions, the work has been greatly enlarged and improved. Those Melodies which were not originally "married to the immortal verse" of Burns, have (where the old traditionary songs were found unsuited to modern taste) been united to the most beautiful effusions of Scott, Campbell, Joanna Baillie, &c. many of which have appeared for the first time in this publication. The airs have been enriched with instrumental symphonies and accompaniments by the greatest musicians of the German school;—and the accomplished editor, in these magnificent volumes, has raised a monument, more lasting than brass, to the music and poetry of his country.

Any detailed account of a work so long known to the public is unnecessary. It is enough to mention what appear to us to be some of the improvements of this new edition. There is, in the first place, the addition of the names of WEBER and HUMMEL to the list of great musicians whose labors enrich the work. Weber delighted in *national* music, and his compositions show how skilfully he availed himself of the strains of many countries. The melodies of Scotland seem to have been quite congenial to his fancy; and nothing can be more original and characteristic than his treatment of them. In every bar we recognise the author of the *Freyschutz*. Hummel has less wildness; but his accompaniments are ingenious and beautiful, supporting, without overloading, the melody. We observe further, that much pains have now been bestowed in adapting the airs for singing, by altering the key, when they were too high for the generality of voices,—and sometimes reducing the *compass* of the air, by the skilful alteration of a few notes. Many judicious changes too have been made in the poetry. And the work is now calculated to be a noble addition to the library of every man of letters, as well as votary of music.

"Forget Me Not;" a ballad. The words by T. K. HARVEY, Esq. The Music by J. P. PATRICK. Goulding and D'Almaine.

A very pleasing air to very sweet words, equally creditable to poet and composer.

DRAMATIC REVIEW.

THE announcement of a piece reputed to be the production of a descendant of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and the daughter of the witty Tom Sheridan, had excited the curiosity of every constant play-goer, and roused the attention even of those who are in general torpid to such excitements. The expectation naturally raised upon such an occasion may be considered, however, a great disadvantage to the authoress. She has to contend with the recollections which accompany the name of her ancestor; and her own earliest production is thus brought into immediate comparison with those of the most finished dramatic writer and the most celebrated wit of the age in which he lived: and the audience would be too apt, on such an occasion, to try the merits of this first essay of Mrs. Norton by those of the polished productions of her grandfather. The wit of the *School for Scandal* will occur to the mind of the auditor, and enfeeble the effect of the piece he is witnessing; the dramatic tact of Sheridan will present itself, and create a disappointment which ought not to be laid to the account of the authoress. Thus, unless the dramatic mantle had actually descended upon her shoulders, we must consider her connexion with the celebrated Sheridan as acting rather disadvantageously than otherwise.

Mrs. Norton has been long known in the first circles of society as a beauty and a wit; and if the latter quality has sometimes partaken of the satirical vein which was the chief characteristic of her grandfather's conversation, it has always been so tempered by feminine delicacy and innate good-nature as to render her society delightful, even to those against whom her sallies were directed; although we have heard it whispered that the fear of this satirical vein of our fair authoress has excluded her sometimes from some very distinguished private theatricals.

Mrs. Norton is known to the literary world by her poem of the "*Undying One*," and by two or three early productions, all of them illustrative of a very precocious mind. There is a pathos and a romance in all these, which seems to be the prevailing tenor of her mind; yet, we confess, when we heard it was likely she would write for the stage, we hoped that her merrier and more satirical vein would prevail, and that her stage production would partake of comedy rather than melodrama. The name of Sheridan is so mingled with our ideas of English comedy, that we could scarcely imagine any attempt at a drama of a different nature would emanate from any one who had borne his name. Mrs. Norton's drama is however of quite a different nature, excepting in its opening, which is humorous from the introduction of Keeley as an apothecary, and his apprentice, who have both some very good hits, quite in the Sheridan style, at the medical profession. This humor, however, very soon ceases, and the piece becomes a terrific melodrama, in which famine, murder, and the other characteristics of this species of the drama, figure away under their most terrific aspects. The *Gypsy Father*, which is the title of the piece, has formerly been a farmer, but has joined a gang of gypsies in consequence of the persecution of his landlord for poaching. The gypsies however not being able to provide for him, he returns home; and the audience are then presented with the spectacle of his starving family. In a fit of frenzy the returned farmer turns his wife's father out of doors, to prevent his consuming more than his share of the bread, and thus deprive the children of their portion. Upon this, filial love for a moment overcomes connubial feeling, and his wife stabs him with a knife in defence of her father. At this instant the son comes in, and we may easily judge of the scene of horror which closes the first act. In the second act, the wife is apprehended as the murderer of her husband; the son, to save his mother, accuses himself of parricide; and gratuitously shocks a young lady in a superior line of life, who is attached to him, with the same self-accusation. It turns out however that the husband is not killed; and the mother rushes in to save her son, whom she had suffered to take her place almost upon the scaffold. The son is of course acquitted, and, we presume, marries the young lady.

Here is a fine scope for horrors! We have a starving family—an assault—a wife stabbing her husband—a son condemned to the scaffold—and all the incident and passion which are the genuine characteristics of melodrama.

There is much dramatic tact shown in this piece, and a great deal of good dialogue; but we are disappointed. When we heard that Mrs. Norton was writing a play, we expected a comedy, or at least a play upon the every-day subjects of life. Why does she not go to the circle in which she moves—pourtray its vices, follies, and eccentricities? Nobody has a better opportunity of studying life in its higher

walks, and few better tact in extracting the ridiculous. From her conversation we should judge her to be an acute observer. Let Mrs. Norton, therefore, write a comedy—let her press into her service the exquisites, the exclusives, the aristocracy, and the *parvenus*, by whom she is surrounded—let her look at her private theatre and blue-stocking parties among the elect of high life—and we shall stand a chance of a genuine portraiture of that society, with which those who now write about it never associate. Into some every-day incident of fashionable life (and every day presents something interesting) let her mingle some of that tide of deep feeling which pervades her heart and her writings—if she will; and we shall welcome her dramatic attempts with delight.

The great Theatres have closed, and the dramatic career of one of the lessees of Drury Lane has terminated before the season; while Covent Garden has been likewise playing a losing game. Let managers, authors, actors, and every one connected with, and in some measure dependent upon, theatricals, take themselves to task—there are faults in all of them; and it is this pulling against each other that ruins all parties. Let actors be content with such salaries as the theatres can afford—let authors be satisfied with being paid only for successful pieces—let managers have no favorites, and give authors and actors fair play—and the treasury will no longer present a balance-sheet with the balance on the debit side.

The Haymarket is open. This is certainly the theatre of Momus—one thinks of nothing but laughing. We therefore pray Mr. Morris not to think any more of tragedy. He surfeited us with it last year; and at this theatre, Melpomene is out of her element.

The campaign here commenced on the 15th, with Farren's inimitable Lord Ogleby, and a new piece entitled the Widow Bewitched, written by the actor's brother, Mr. Percy Farren, who is stage-manager at this theatre. This piece is so like the Deuce is in Him, that we suspect Mr. Farren has only altered that farce. There is very good opportunity for Mr. Farren's excellent acting, and a good part for the piquante Miss Sydney, whose attraction at Madame Vestris's Theatre last year has rendered her desirable for the Haymarket. If this young lady will attend to her instructors, and not be led away by the adulation of the dandies, who she will find will flutter about her, she may make a good actress. But Miss Sydney has a great deal to learn, and acting does not come without study—aye, and severe study; and this, we trust, Miss Sydney's good sense will not fail to see. All excellence comes from labor and application. An attractive person and fine eyes are excellent adjuncts, but the path to eminence in any thing connected with mental effort lies over rough ground, and can only be passed by unwearied toil. We write these things with a sincere zeal for the welfare of Miss Sydney, who, if she attends to our hints, will be a favorite with the public, not without a fair claim to be so, for she promises well.

Mrs. Charles Gore, we hear, has a comedy in rehearsal at this theatre. From her other writings, we have some expectations from her production. She has every advantage possessed by Mrs. Norton, and has chosen a walk which promises much more success than melodrame.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—March 30. W. J. Broderip, Esq., Vice President, in the chair. A paper was read on the Geology of Swan River and Garden Island (*Isle Buache*), by the venerable Archdeacon Scott, F.G.S. This memoir was accompanied by a series of specimens illustrative of the general structure of the country, and particularly of the modern calcareous formation which constitutes so great a portion of the western coast of Australia. There was likewise exhibited a new species of delphinula (*d. lamellosa*), which occurs in a recent state on the beach of Garden Island; and was also found fossile in digging a well, on the main land, one mile from the shore, at the depth of eighty-four feet, imbedded in the calcareous sand. The whole of this collection was presented to the society by Mr. Scott.

April 13. Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq., in the chair. A paper was read 'on the Limestone Caves at Wellington Valley, in New South Wales, and on the situation near one of them, where fossil bones have been found,' by Major Mitchell, F.G.S. surveyor-general in that colony. This memoir was illustrated by numerous drawings, and a large collection of specimens of the breccia, in which the bones belonging to the wombat, kangaroo, koala, dasyurus, and phalangista, were found. The whole of this collection was presented to the society by Major Mitchell. There was likewise exhibited the tibia of a gigantic saurian, found in the Tilgate strata by Robert Trotter, Esq. F.G.S.

April 27. An extract was read from a letter of the Rev. George Greg, explana-

tory of certain subterraneous sounds occasionally heard at Nakoos, near Tor in Arabia; and communicated by the president. A paper was then read, "On some effects of the atmosphere in wasting the surface of buildings and rocks;" by John Phillips, Esq. curator of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, &c.

At the next meeting, the reading of a paper, entitled "Notes on the secondary formations of Germany as compared with those of England," by the president, was commenced.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—April 14. The meetings were resumed this evening after the recess, the Duke of Sussex in the chair. The reading of Colonel Pasley's paper on artificial water cements was concluded. There was also read a paper, entitled "On Meteorological Observations, made at the apartments of the Royal Society," by J. W. Lubbock, Esq. The Spanish Nautical Almanac, calculated for the meridian and parallel of the Royal Marine Observatory at Cadiz, for 1833, was presented by the King of Spain. Several other scientific works were likewise presented to the Society. His Royal Highness informed the meeting he had received communications from Lord Melville and Sir Robert Peel, which stated their regret that their parliamentary duties prevented them from acting as efficient members of the council; they therefore begged in consequence that their resignation might be accepted.

A paper was lately read, "On the errors in the course of vessels, occasioned by local attraction, with some remarks on the recent loss of his Majesty's ship *The-tis*;" by Peter Barlow, Esq. Sir M. A. Shee has been elected a fellow. Professor Buckland presented his work "On the occurrence of the remains of elephants and other quadrupeds in the cliffs of frozen mud in Eschscholtz Bay, within Beering's Strait, and in other distant parts of the shores of the Arctic seas."

Papers were read at other meetings, "On nodal lines of sonorous bodies," by Mr. Faraday; "On the effects of hot water on the batrachia," by Dr. M. Hall; "An account of a new method of propelling vessels," by Mr. W. Hale, communicated by Richard Penn, Esq.; and, "Additional thoughts on the use of the ganglions in furnishing electricity for the production of animal secretions," by Sir Everard Home, Bart. Dr. Hall presented his work, entitled "Researches principally relative to the morbid and curative effects of loss of blood." Several other works were presented to the Society.—Papers have also been read, "On the anatomy and physiology of the minute and capillary vessels," by Marshall Hall, Esq.

LONDON INSTITUTION.—Mr. Britton's fifth lecture was lately given at this Institution, and embraced some accounts, with numerous illustrations, of Christian Architecture of the middle ages. In tracing this original, picturesque, and greatly diversified class of buildings through Italy, from the time of Constantine the Great, the first Roman emperor who embraced Christianity, into the provinces of France, Spain, Germany, Normandy, and England, the lecturer condensed a mass of information within the compass of a short lecture: but it was evident that he was oppressed with the multiplicity of subjects, and was therefore necessitated rather to hint at than describe many of them. With a series of about sixty drawings he pointed out the characteristic features of the round churches and baptisteries of Rome, Jerusalem, Constantinople, Pisa, England—the lofty and highly-enriched towers of Germany—the spires of that country, Normandy, and England; with various fine crosses, chapter-houses, &c. Some beautiful models were also exhibited.

Dr. Crotch gave his seventh lecture at the same Institution the next day, and dwelt principally on the sacred oratorio of the Messiah, by Handel.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—April 8. Francis Baily, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—A communication from the Astronomer Royal was read on "the obliquity of the ecliptic." The corrections hitherto used in the calculation of the sun's declination were by the tables drawn up by Bradley. Mr. Pond having found some small differences, has constructed new tables, which were presented to the society with the above communication. A paper was read "on the construction of glass lenses for achromatic telescopes," communicated by a French artist. The progress made in this art, and the extent at which it has arrived, were detailed, as well as the desiderata which were still required to render it perfect.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—W. J. Broderip, Esq. in the chair. The usual report was read. Balance in favor of the society, on last month's account, was stated at £769. There was an increase of £385. during the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In the month of March nearly 7000 persons visited the gardens, and upwards of 1000 the museum. Amongst the donations to the society were 500 East Indian bird-skins, embracing about eighty different species, presented by Mr. Heath, of Madras, to Mr. Vigors, and by the latter gentleman to the society. The report farther stated that all the female kangaroos presented by his Majesty had produced young: so had the Axis doe, and several others. One of the *Cereopsis* geese, which had laid eggs early in the season, hatched one; the re-

mainder having been unfortunately frozen. These are birds of the southern hemisphere, whose natural time of breeding corresponds with the English winter; and it is an interesting speculation in science, adds the report, to ascertain whether the effect of climate may so far counteract the natural impulses of this species, and of others of the same hemisphere, as gradually to assimilate their period of breeding to those of the species of our own latitudes. Difference of temperature had a manifest effect on the male Wapiti deer; the one kept warm at the garden having shed its horns six weeks before those of its species at the farm, whilst the rapid and almost daily increasing growth of the new horns is obvious to every visitor. The report gave much satisfaction.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—John Barrow, Esq. V. P. in the chair. Mr. Washington's account of Morocco was concluded: and a general view, communicated by Captain P. P. King, R. N., of his late survey of the Straits of Magellan and adjoining coasts, was begun. The first of these papers we have already noticed. The second we shall advert to when concluded. In the mean time we seize the opportunity of introducing the following intimation, for which we have not previously found space:—

Royal Premium.—The President and Council give notice, that his Majesty's annual premium of fifty guineas, for the year 1831, will be given to the author of the best memoir, accompanied by sufficient plans and views, which shall describe in detail any important and unpublished discovery made by the candidate in any branch of geography, provided that the same be considered worthy of this distinction. The Council consider as coming within the meaning of this proposition—a detailed account of any excavation or research made by the candidate, the result of which is the establishment of any lost site of antiquity, and the recovery of any object sufficiently important to history, science, or the arts.

The President and Council also give notice, that his Majesty's premium of fifty guineas, for 1832, will be given to the author of the best work transmitted to the Society, of the following nature:—A Traveller's Manual; containing a clear and concise enumeration of the objects to which a geographer's attention should be especially directed; a statement of the readiest means by which the desired information in each branch may be obtained; a list of the best instruments for determining positions, measuring elevations and distances, observing magnetic phenomena, ascertaining temperature, climate, &c.; directions for adjusting the instruments, formulæ for registering the observations, and rules for working out the results;—adapted to the use, not of the general traveller alone, but also of him who, in exploring barbarous countries, may be obliged to carry and often conceal his implements. Each candidate is requested to send his dissertation privately, (without his name, and, if he chooses, transcribed by another person, but revised and pointed by himself,) to the secretary, on or previous to the second Monday in March of the years 1832-3 respectively, with a motto written on it; and he is at the same time to send a paper, sealed up, with the same motto on the outside, which paper shall enclose another paper, folded up and sealed, with his name written within. The papers containing the names of those candidates who shall not succeed, will be destroyed unopened. And in all cases the successful competitor will be at liberty to publish his communication on his own account, under the sanction of the Society.

The President and Council further give notice, that it is their intention at future periods to propose the following as prize subjects:—An essay on the actual state of geography in its various departments, distinguishing the known from the unknown, and showing what has been, and what remains to be done, in order to render it an exact science; together with an indication of the best processes to be adopted in order to supply the several desiderata; an extensive series of geographical tables, (with reference to authorities,) showing the various names, written in the native language and character, by which the same places have been known in different countries, and at successive periods of history; the best mechanical inventions for facilitating the acquisition of geographical knowledge, or rendering it more available to the public. Under this head may be included the simplification of instruments, more compendious methods of determining positions, and all improvements in the art of drawing and engraving maps, whereby their precision and distinctness may be increased, and greater scope and expression given to what may be called the language of topography.

At a subsequent meeting there were read, first, an account of the province of Arracan, lately ceded to the East India Company by the Burmese, transmitted by Captain Dawes, of H. M. S. *Satellite*, and communicated by Capt. Beaufort, R. N. —2. Some particulars of a tour among the Himalaya mountains, communicated by the Rev. Professor Milman, being extracts from private letters from friends in India.—But the great attraction of the evening was a short notice, from the chair, of the Messrs. Landers' recent journey in the interior of Africa. Mr. Barrow began

by saying, that, at one time, he had hoped to be able to lay a short paper on this subject before the Society at its present meeting, with a sketch of the route followed; but having only obtained the original documents that very day at four o'clock, this was necessarily deferred. In the mean time, referring to the map in Captain Clapperton's last journey, he could state generally, that Mr. Lander and his brother had landed at Badagry, and proceeded, nearly in the track formerly followed, to Bousa on the Niger, and afterwards to Youri, which they found to lie considerably farther north than is laid down in the map, and nearly west, as they were told, of Soccatoo. They had thence proceeded up as far as the river Cubbie, a considerable tributary which passes Soccatoo, and another town to the eastward called Cubbie, and falls into the Quorra, or Niger, a little way above Youri; and on this they had embarked on their downward voyage. Shortly after reaching Funda, the last point laid down in Captain Clapperton's map, they found the river make a bold sweep to the east, being here from five to six miles wide, and in other places it was even broader; it thence turned south-east, and circled round to south, receiving in its course another accession in the Shary, as it was called, a river from three to four miles wide, coming from the east; but which must not be confounded with the river of the same name visited by Major Denham, and which falls into lake Tchad. (It is likely that the word Shary, or some similar word, is a generic term for river, water, or something of this kind, and that both these streams have their origin in high land interposed between them.) After receiving the Shary, the Niger is still further deflected, running to the south and west, till at length it expands into a considerable lake, from which the river Nun, which Mr. Lander descended, and probably several other rivers that enter the great bay of Benin in its neighborhood, issue at different points. In descending the Nun, which is not above three hundred yards wide, the travellers were attacked by a furious party of natives; and, being taken prisoners, lost all their effects, with some portion also of their respective notes; but, providentially, what one was deprived of, the other was enabled, to a considerable extent, to preserve; so that, between the two, the joint narrative is nearly complete. From the point, then, where Mr. Park first embarked in 1805, this noble river has now been traced above two thousand miles, in the very heart of Africa; and, in Mr. Lander's opinion, it is navigable for a great portion of the distance by small steam-boats. The natives, also, in the interior are eager to see more of us; and they are even already so far advanced in civilisation as to make a trade with them worthy of pursuit. The greatest obstacles are the still existing slave-trade near the mouth of the river, and the hostile feelings which our attempts to put an end to it have excited in the deluded population there. Palm oil is, as yet, the only other equivalent for their supplies which they have been able to produce; and they naturally look forward with extreme dislike to the prospect of the market for their other and more valuable object of barter being still further curtailed. They are, in a word, the anti-machinists of the African world, and do not like to see the demand contract for manual labor.

Captain King's communication respecting the geography of the southern extremity of America was concluded at the next meeting, and some extracts from recent letters from Mexico read. The object of Captain King's paper was, first, to exhibit the extent of our exact knowledge of the shores of South America previous to his late survey of them; secondly, to give a general view of his own labors and success; and lastly, to notice the chief parts in the physical geography of those regions.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—On St. George's day, the Society met, pursuant to their charter, to ballot for the election of president, officers, and council for the ensuing year; H. Gurney, Esq. in the chair: after which, the members dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern. On Thursday, Mr. Gurney in the chair, the Secretary read a paper by Mr. Duppa, containing observations on one of the English articles, namely, *the*, and on pronouns miscalled articles. He observed that the Greeks and Latins had no articles; the *ο, η, το*, of our Greek grammars, and *hic, hæc, hoc*, in Latin, being pronominal adjectives, and the same with the word *the* in English (usually termed the definite article) whenever it was used to designate any one thing as pre-eminent to others of the same kind. Mr. Duppa observed, that Dr. Johnson had censured the custom of sinking the final letter of the article in versification, but he (Mr. Duppa) considered that the syllable *the* could not be fully and openly pronounced without becoming a pronominal adjective, and it was only when deprived of the final letter that it was an article. A further portion was read of Mr. Grover's communication on ancient history.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—At the anniversary meeting, A. B. Lambert, Esq. in the chair, a satisfactory report from the auditors of accounts was read. Mr. Bichenor, according to annual custom, noticed the loss by death which the Society had sustained during the past year. His late Majesty, as patron of the Society, was first

named. Among others, his Grace the late Duke of Atholl was distinguished in a particular manner, as the individual who introduced larch timber to this country. It was observed, that the first two trees of this species ever planted by his Grace are still growing at Dunkeld: they have been transferred from the greenhouse to the open air, and were described as magnificent specimens, although some of their offspring, growing in the neighborhood of Blair, in Scotland, are much more so, having attained the height of one hundred and twenty feet. A communication from Mr. Curtis, F.L.S. was noticed: specimens of the *pupa tridius* and the *clausilia rugosa*, collected near the celebrated fountain of Petrarch, at Vaucluse, accompanied the paper. Although these specimens had been kept hermetically closed for nine months, on the application of a little moisture they immediately exhibited signs of life: and further, the writer in a postscript says, that Messrs. Lodiges have some of them inhabiting their native plants after they had been in an apparently dead state for seventeen months. The fact is more remarkable, since they are species destitute of opercula. Lord Stanley was re-elected president.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At the Annual Meeting of this Society, the Duke of Sussex was unanimously re-elected president; and Messrs. Hoblyn, Wm. Hughes Hughes, Wm. Pole, and Alderman Winchester, were chosen *vice* those officers who went out by rotation. Layton Cooke, Esq. was elected chairman of the committee of agriculture; H. Hennel, Esq., chemistry; R. H. Solly, Esq., correspondence and papers; Messrs. Joseph Payne and Henry Roberts, for miscellaneous matters; and Henry Singleton, Esq., for the polite arts. The house-officers remain as before. On the Tuesday preceding, Mr. Savage delivered a lecture on Architecture, which was illustrated by a vast variety of very beautiful drawings and models; among the latter was an exceedingly well-executed one of York Cathedral.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Sir George Staunton in the chair. A great number of valuable and interesting donations were made to the Society: amongst them were several curious Burmese musical instruments; also a carved chair from Malacca, which had been used in the Inquisition when the country was in the possession of the Portuguese: these, and several Mss., were presented by Mr. Fullerton, late governor of Prince of Wales's Island. From Captain Rainer, R. N. several mineralogical specimens from Egypt, including a piece of the vocal statue of Memnon; fragments from Mounts Horeb and Sinai; and a fine mass of double-refracting spar from Shaikh Eridi, supposed to be the Diamond Garden of the Arabian Tales. From Captain Robertson, of the Bombay Service, a colored drawing or plan of an Indian game called the Shastree's game of Heaven and Hell, with specimens of the dice and men used in playing it. An account of this game was read. It appeared to be founded upon some of the metaphysical dogmas of the Hindoos, and was intended to illustrate the progress of a soul from hell to heaven! A letter from M. Jacquemont, communicated by Sir Alexander Johnston, was also read. M. Jacquemont has been sent to India as a naturalist, at the expense of the French government. On the recommendation of Baron Cuvier he came to England previously to his setting out, for the purpose of procuring letters of introduction from the learned here. He speaks in the highest possible terms of the liberality and attention shown to him by every British authority in India. He dates from Ladakh, in Thibet; and in a postscript he calls attention to the philological labors of M. Cosma de Köros, a Hungarian, who has resided four years at Thibet, for the purpose of compiling a vocabulary and grammar of the Thibetan language, in which he has succeeded; and, at the date of this letter, he was about to proceed to Calcutta with the fruits of his labor. A letter from Captain Rainer was likewise read: it comprised a short account of an avenue of sphinxes, discovered by him in the early part of 1829, at Beni Hassan, in Egypt.

OXFORD, JUNE 4.—The Chancellor's and Sir Roger Newdigate's Prizes have been adjudged as follows:—

Latin Verse.—"Numantia;" Roundell Palmer, Scholar of Trinity College.

English Essay.—"On the Use and Abuse of Theory;" Charles Page Eden, B. A. of Oriel College.

Latin Essay.—"Quænam fuerit Oratorum Atticorum apud Populum auctoritas;" Charles Wordsworth, B. A. Student of Christ Church.

Sir Roger Newdigate's English Verse.—"The Suttees;" Percy Macaulay Ashworth, Commoner of Wadham College.

On Monday last the Examiners appointed to decide the Mathematical Scholarship announced that they had elected the Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, B. A. and Taberdar of Queen's College.

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY, STATISTICS, GEOGRAPHY,
MEDICINE, ANTIQUITIES, &c. &c.

ON THE SPONTANEOUS INFLAMMATION OF POWDERED CHARCOAL. By M. AUBERT.—Spontaneous inflammations of charcoal have taken place in gunpowder-manufactories under different circumstances, but most commonly when this substance, introduced in pieces, was crushed by the first strokes of the bruiser. Spontaneous inflammations of pulverised charcoal, however, took place in 1802 at the powder-work of Essone, in 1824 at that of Bouchet, in 1825 at that of Esquerdes, and in 1828 at that of Metz. Various experiments were made at Metz to ascertain the circumstances under which these inflammations took place, and the following are the general results given by Colonel Aubert. Charcoal triturated in tons with bronze bruisers is brought to a state of extreme division. It has then the appearance of an unctuous fluid, and occupies a space three times smaller than in rods of from fifteen to sixteen centimetres long. In this state of division it absorbs air much more readily than when it is in rods: the absorption is, however, still very slow, and requires several days to be completed. It is accompanied with a disengagement of heat, which rises to 170° or 180° centigrade, and ought to be considered as the true cause of the spontaneous inflammation. The inflammation begins about the centre of the mass, at twelve or fifteen centimetres below its surface, and the temperature is always higher at this place than at any other. There ought, therefore, to be established towards the borders of the mass a descending current of air, which bends itself towards the centre, and becomes vertical without penetrating to the lower parts of the mass, where the temperature rises a very little. It is from this cause that a portion only of the charcoal is concerned in the phenomenon. The rest performs the part of an insulating body, and preserves the heat at the centre. Variations in the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer, appear to have no sensible influence on the spontaneous inflammation of the charcoal. If such an influence exists, the experiments have not been sufficiently multiplied to enable us to perceive it. Black charcoal, strongly distilled, heats and inflames more readily than the orange, or that which is little distilled, or than the charcoal made in boilers. Black distilled charcoal, the most inflammable of the three, ought to have a mass of at least thirty kilogrammes, in order that spontaneous inflammation may take place. With the less inflammable varieties, the inflammation takes place only in larger masses. In general the inflammation is more certain and active in proportion to the shortness of the interval between the carbonisation and trituration of the charcoal. Air is not only indispensable for spontaneous inflammation, but it must also have free access to the surface. The increase of weight which takes place in the charcoal is owing not only to the fixation of the air, but also in part to the absorption of water. During the trituration the air experiences no alteration from the charcoal, nor even at the moment of inflammation. Sulphur and saltpetre added to the charcoal deprive it of the property of inflaming spontaneously, yet there is still an absorption of air and a generation of heat; and though the rise of temperature is not great, it would nevertheless be prudent not to leave these mixtures in too large masses after trituration.—*Ann. de Chimie*, tom. xlv. p. 73.

FOUR-SPINED STICKLEBACK.—A variety of the Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), with four spines on the back, was discovered in a pond in the meadows by Mr. John Stark, in September 1830. The common three-spined stickleback was numerous in the same pond; and, of a number taken in a net at random, about one in ten or twelve proved to be of the four-spined variety. This variety (or perhaps species) does not appear to have been previously noticed. It is somewhat smaller than the common three-spined stickleback when full-grown, the specimens procured not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in length. The arrangement of the spines is also different, being placed in twos at regular distances, corresponding to the length of the spines. The two anterior spines are much longer than the other two, the second longest.—*Stark*.

BOTANY.—THE ZITSI.—The first time I met with this very interesting tree was at a small village below Prome, on the river Irawaddi, where a few had been planted; and on my return from Ava I found it again in abundance on the hills surrounding the first mentioned town; but in both instances the trees were without any fructification. In the Martaban province I had the satisfaction of seeing the trees in great

numbers in March, 1827, on a small acclivity rising behind the town of Martaban. They were loaded with bunches of red, nearly ripe, fruit, but were not very large, few only exceeding thirty feet in height, with a short trunk measuring not more than four or five feet in circumference. The leaves had entirely fallen off, and strewed the ground in every direction. At Neynti, a village on the Attrun river, behind the military station at Moalmeyn, I also observed a few trees; and lastly, on the Saluen river towards Kogun. Here they were of greater dimensions than those just mentioned; one of them being forty feet in height, with a stem twelve feet long, and eleven in girth at four feet above the ground. One of my assistants brought me fruit-bearing specimens from Tavoy on the Tenasserim coast. Before leaving Bengal I had an opportunity of identifying our tree with the majestic Kheu, or varnish tree of Munipur, a principality in Hindustan, bordering on the north-east districts of Silet and Tippera. Mr. George Swinton, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, (to whose kindness I am indebted for much valuable information concerning the produce of this and other useful trees of India,) obtained for me a supply of ripe fruits from thence, which differed in no respect from those I had seen at Martaban. They vegetated speedily, and produced plants similar to those we already possessed. Captain F. Grant, who has a military command at Munipur, had the goodness to furnish the following particulars. The tree grows in great abundance at Kubbu, an extensive valley in the above mentioned principality, forming large forests in conjunction with the two staple timber-trees of continental India, the saul and teak (*Shorea robusta* and *Tectona grandis*), especially the former. Numbers of the gigantic woodoil-tree (*Dipterocarpus*) are also found in company with it. The size of it varies, but in general it attains very large dimensions. Captain Grant speaks of trees having clear stems of forty-two feet to the first branch, with a circumference near the ground of thirteen feet; and he mentions that they are known to attain a much greater size. All the individuals grow in the same manner, that is, they reach a great height before throwing out any branches. Our tree belongs to the deciduous class, shedding its leaves in November, and continuing naked until the month of May, during which period it produces its flowers and fruit. During the rainy season, which lasts for five months, from the middle of May until the end of October, it is in full foliage. Every part of it abounds in a thick and viscid greyish-brown fluid, which turns black soon after coming in contact with the external air. In the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, vol. viii. pp. 96 and 100, there are two interesting articles, containing valuable information concerning the varnish produced by our tree, and its deleterious effects on the human frame. It is a curious fact, that, to my certain knowledge, the natives of the countries where the tree is indigenous never experience any injurious consequences from handling its juices: it is strangers only that are sometimes affected by it, especially Europeans. Both Mr. Swinton and myself have frequently exposed our hands to it without any serious injury. I have even ventured to taste it, both in its recent state and as it is exposed for sale at Rangoon, and have never been affected by it. It possesses very little pungency, and is entirely without smell. I know, however, of instances where it has produced extensive erysipelatous swellings attended with pain and fever, but not of long duration. Of this description was the effect it had on the late Mr. Carey, a son of the Rev. Dr. W. Carey, who resided several years in the Burman empire. Among the people who accompanied me to Ava, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, no accident happened, although they frequently touched the varnish, except in a slight degree to one of my assistants, whose hand swelled and continued painful during two days. Dr. Brewster informs me that, after resisting its effects for a long time, it at length attacked him in the wrist with such violence that the pain was almost intolerable. It was more acute than that of a severe burn, and the doctor was obliged to sleep several nights with his hand immersed in the coldest water. He considers it a very dangerous drug to handle. One of his servants was twice nearly killed by it.—*Dr. Wallich's Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores*, vol. 1.

CHINESE AND PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR.—A new grammar of the Chinese language, the *Arte China Constante de Alphabeto e Grammatica*, by Father Gonçalves, has been produced at Macao, and is highly spoken of in the *Canton Register*. It is stated to contain a good deal of Chinese antiquities, specimens of forty-five different dialogues, a collection of proverbs, and useful extracts relating to history and mythology.

THE ROYAL PRINTING OFFICE AT PARIS.—According to the last inventory that has been published of this establishment it contains the types of fifty-six founts of oriental characters, which comprehend all the known alphabets of the nations of Asia, ancient as well as modern. There are sixteen alphabets of different European nations who do not employ the Roman characters, and of these latter the establishment possesses forty-six complete founts of various forms and dimensions. All those founts weigh at least 828,000 pounds; and as an octavo page weighs about six pounds ten ounces, the Royal Printing Office contains types sufficient to compose,

without distribution, 125,000 pages, or 7800 octavo sheets, which, at thirty sheets per volume, would make 260 volumes. There are in actual employment one hundred and fourteen hand-presses of the old construction for all sizes of paper; six hand-presses with different new improvements; five mechanical presses which work the sheet on both sides at the same time; and one which works two sheets on both sides, also at once: these six mechanical presses are all moved by a single steam engine. A hand-press is capable of printing 3000 sheets on one side, or two presses 3000 sheets on both sides, in a day; and every mechanical press being able to print about 14,000 sheets daily on both sides, the Royal Printing Office is capable of working off in a single day 278,000 sheets, or 556 reams of paper, which is equivalent to 9266 volumes in 8vo of thirty sheets each. The immense means thus possessed by this establishment enables it to keep up, ready composed, about 5000 forms of the impressions required by the different Government Boards, and thereby secures a vast economy both of time and expense. These means of execution are supported by a foundry, which includes the striking of matrices, the casting of types, stereotyping, &c. Six furnaces provide employment for forty workmen independent of the stereotyping, the perfection of which is so great as to cast in a single plate the largest form. The establishment possesses, besides, vast ware-rooms and workshops for drying, pressing, ruling, folding, stitching, boarding, and binding of the books and registers. The consumption of paper at the Royal Printing Office in a single year amounts, at an average, to from eighty to a hundred thousand reams; or from two hundred and sixty-one to three hundred and twenty-six reams per day, which are printed for the use of the several public Boards. The number of workmen employed regularly is from three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—The question, whether the cholera is infectious or not, is still involved in great obscurity. Upon the whole, the English physicians in the south are rather in favor of the opinion that it is not infectious; while the Russian, in the north, believe that it is. In support of both assertions there are facts, many of which are cited. In Ceylon not a physician or attendant on the sick was affected; while in Persia a lying-in woman, who had not stirred a step out of the house, was attacked by cholera. The Bengal Board of Health, and that of Madras, unreservedly declare their conviction of the non-contagious nature of the disease, in their reports founded on the testimony of a hundred medical men. It is true that an earlier report of the Bombay Board leaves the point doubtful. The Russian physicians, on the other hand, adduce several striking instances of real infection; and the Russian medical commission formally declared last autumn, the malady to be "not only epidemic, but also contagious."

The cholera is not a new phenomenon. It was long ago observed in India, and described before the middle of the seventeenth century by Bontius, in his work "*De Medicina Indorum*," (Leyden, 1642.) The disease is named in Sanscrit *vandie* and *enerum vandie*; in Mahratta *morschi*; in Hindustanee *morghi* (death), out of which the Europeans made *mordeschie* or *mort de chien*. In the Transactions of the Board of Health of Madras, so far back as 1787, there is a complete description of it as it prevailed in 1770 at Arcot, in 1783 in the valley of Ambore, and in 1771 at Ganjam. In 1775 it broke out in the Mauritius. It has since been frequently observed among the British troops in India, especially when encamped in certain districts, and more particularly in Travancore; but its ravages have rarely been extended over large tracts of country. According to Deguignes, it spread in the year 1031 as far as Syria; and according to an Arabian tradition, a similar malady penetrated about 500 years since from India to Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. The last epidemic broke out, after considerable anomalies of weather, in the year 1817 in Bengal.

REMARKABLE ECHOES.—'In the cathedral of Girgenti, in Sicily, the slightest whisper is borne with perfect distinctness from the great western door to the cornice behind the high altar, a distance of 250 feet. By a most unlucky coincidence, the precise focus of divergence at the former station was chosen for the place of the confessional. Secrets never intended for the public ear thus became known, to the dismay of the confessors and the scandal of the people, by the resort of the curious to the opposite point, (which seems to have been discovered accidentally,) till at length one listener, having had his curiosity somewhat overgratified by hearing his wife's avowal of her own infidelity, this tell-tale peculiarity became generally known, and the confessional was removed.'

'Beneath the Suspension Bridge across the Menai Strait in Wales, close to one of the main piers, is a remarkably fine echo. The sound of a blow on the pier with

¹ Travels through Sicily and the Lipari Islands, in the month of December, 1824, By a Naval Officer. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1827.

a hammer is returned in succession from each of the cross-beams which support the road-way, and from the opposite pier at a distance of 576 feet; and in addition to this, the sound is many times repeated between the water and the road-way. The effect is a series of sounds, which may be thus described: the first return is sharp and strong from the road-way overhead; the rattling which succeeds dies away rapidly, but the single repercussion from the opposite pier is very strong, and is succeeded by a faint palpitation, repeating the sound at the rate of twenty-eight times in five seconds, and which therefore corresponds to a distance of 184 feet, or very nearly the double interval from the road-way to the water. Thus it appears, that in the repercussion between the water and road-way, that from the latter only affects the ear, the line drawn from the auditor to the water being too oblique for the sound to diverge sufficiently in that direction. Another peculiarity deserves especial notice, namely, that the echo from the opposite pier is best heard when the auditor stands precisely opposite to the middle of the breadth of the pier, and strikes just on that point. As it deviates to one or the other side, the return is proportionably fainter, and is scarcely heard by him when his station is a little beyond the extreme edge of the pier, though another person, stationed (on the same side of the water) at an equal distance from the central point, so as to have the pier between them, hears it well.—*Herschell on Sounds.*

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL

Kept at Edmonton, Latitude 51° 37' 32" N. Longitude 3' 51" West of Greenwich.

The warmth of the day is observed by means of a Thermometer exposed to the North in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by a horizontal self-registering Thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the Barometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each; from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

Date. 1831.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches	Prevailing Weather.
May					
23	49-74	29.90-29.82	N.E. & S.E.		Except morn. & eveng. clear; thunder 6 P.M.
24	48-77	29.80-29.78	N. b. E. & S.E.	.05	Except the morning, generally clear.
25	50-74	29.82-29.78	N.E. & S.E.		Generally clear.
26	43-71	29.90-29.76	N.E. & S.E.		Many clouds.
27	41-68	At 29.75	N.E.		Morning cloudy, afternoon generally clear.
28	46-68	29.84-29.93	N.E. & S.E.		Generally clear, except the morning.
29	44-59	29.94-29.86	S.E. & N.E.		Raining incessantly during the day.
30	45-65	29.84-29.86	N.E.	.525	Except the morning, generally clear.
31	42-63	29.92-29.85	E. b. S. & N.E.		Morn. cloudy till half-past 9,—rest of day clear.
June 1	43-67	29.86-29.96	N. b. E. & N.E.		Generally clear, a few clouds passing at times.
2	37-73	30.06-30.09	N.E. & N. b. W.		Generally clear.
3	38-73	30.10-30.11	N.		Clear, except the morning.
4	42-70	30.10-30.12	N.E.		Generally clear, many clouds passing.
5	42-73	30.09-30.01	S.W. & N.W.		Morning clear, rain and thunder in afternoon.
6	45-59	30.01-30.02	N.W.	.3	Cloudy, frequent rain during the day.
7	43-63	30.02-29.90	N.W. & W. b. N.		Morning clear, afternoon generally cloudy.
8	40-68	At 29.80	N.W.		Generally clear, except the morning.
9	41-73	29.80-29.79	W. b. S. & S.W.		Alternately clear and cloudy, rain in evening.
10	50-65	29.66-29.72	S.W.	.15	Generally cloudy, frequent rain during day.
11	50-69	29.56-29.70	S.W.	.1	Generally clear, rain in the evening.
12	51-75	29.70-29.83	S.W.	.15	Morning cloudy with rain, the afternoon clear.
13	52-75	29.80-29.99	S.W. & N.W.		Shower of rain in morning, rest of day clear.
14	49-75	30.09-30.02	S.W.		Generally clear except the morning.
15	49-73	29.85-29.84	S.W.		Except the morning and evening cloudy.
16	49-73	29.76-29.80	S.W.	.05	Generally clear.
17	48-70	29.86-29.90	S.W.		Generally cloudy.
18	49-77	29.84-29.83	S.W.		Cloudy, rain at times during the day.
19	53-73	29.86-29.96	S.W.	.175	Generally clear, a shower in the morning.
20	41-73	30.10-30.12	S.W.		Generally clear.
21	44-76	30.14-30.12	S.W.		Clear.
22	46-73	30.12-30.14	S.W. & N.W.		Morning clear, a few drops of rain in evening.

Since the 4th inst. we have not been visited by the cold north-easterly wind which had so long prevailed; the result is a milder temperature and more seasonable weather.

Haymaking, in this neighbourhood, has generally commenced, and in some instances abundant crops have been secured.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

MECHANICAL ARTS.

NEW CEMENT.—A composition of marble, flint, chalk, lime, and water, denominated Vitruvian cement, when dry is capable of being brought to a high state of polish. The proportions are one part of pulverised marble, one part of pulverised flint, and one part of chalk, mixed together and sifted through a very fine sieve; to this is to be added one other part of lime which has been slacked at least three months. A sufficient quantity of water is to be added to make the whole into a thin paste, and in that state is to be spread as thinly as possible over a coarse ground, and brought to a smooth surface by the trowel. This cement when dry may be polished with pulverised Venetian talc.

STRENGTH OF LEADEN PIPES.—Experiments on this subject have been made by closing one end of a piece of pipe, and then injecting water into it by means of a forcing pump attached to the other end, the force or pressure being measured by a gauge belonging to the pump. When the water from the injecting pump begins to press out the pipe, little or no alteration is observed in it for some time. As the operation proceeds, however, the pipe gradually swells throughout its whole length, until at last a small protuberance is observed rising in some weak part, which increases until the substance of the pipe becoming thinner and thinner, is at last rent asunder, when the pipe bursts with a crash, and the water issues with great violence. In the first experiment, the pipe was of one and a half inch bore, and the metal, which was remarkably soft and ductile, one-fifth of an inch in thickness. This sustained a power equivalent to that of a column of water, 1,000 feet high; equal to 30 atmospheres, or 420 lbs. per square inch of internal surface, without alteration; but with a pressure equal to 1,200 feet of water, it began to swell, and with 1,400 feet, or 600 lbs. on the square inch, it burst. When measured, after the experiment, it was found to have swelled until of a diameter of one inch and three quarters. The edges of the fracture were not ragged, but smooth and sharp like a knife.

NEW PATENTS.

W. Dixon, of Walsall, Stafford, for an improvement on the cock or tap applicable to fluids, liquids, and gases. Communicated by a foreigner. April 21, 1831.

J. T. Beale, of Church Lane, Whitechapel, for an improvement in apparatus for separating a portion of aqueous vapour from the vapour of alcohol in the process of distilling and rectifying spirituous liquors. April 30, 1831.

G. Stephenson, of Liverpool, for an improvement in the mode of constructing wheels for railway carriages. April 30, 1831.

W. Gutteridge, of St. John, Clerkenwell, for improvements in apparatus for distilling and other purposes. May 18, 1831.

R. B. Cooper, of Battersea Fields, Surrey, Esq., for an improvement on a cock or tap applicable to fluids, liquids, and gases, and for applying the said improvement or improvements to other useful purposes. May 18, 1831.

HORTICULTURE.

THE TOMATO.—The tomato ripens with difficulty on the open walls in Staffordshire. About the 20th of October, Mr. M'Murtrie cuts all the fruit that may have ripened and the best-swelled green fruit. The latter he places in a stove or hot-house, and in three weeks or a month they ripen as well, acquire as fine a color, and are as good in every respect, as if they had come to maturity out of doors. Another gathering, to be treated in the same manner, was made about the end of October. Those who have not a hot-house may hang them up in a warm kitchen. The consumption at Shugborough is about two bushels a year, which are produced by about 80 plants.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

CAUSE OF CANKER.—Mr. Blair is of opinion that the canker arises from an unfitness in both soil and climate; and, as a bad soil makes a bad climate, he concludes that the best way to prevent the canker is to form gardens on only fertile soils. Many hardy as well as in-door plants are liable to be infested with the red spider, of which there appear to be several species. Mr. Blair paints the bark of the stems and branches wholly over with a mixture of tobacco liquor, sulphur, and a little turpentine during winter; and no insects of any kind appear during the following summer.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The state of public affairs has had a great influence over trade during the past month, and has rendered dealers generally fearful of committing themselves in extensive transactions. All descriptions of sugar have been under severe depression. British Plantation-growth, when sales have been at all forced, has declined full 2s. per cwt., and it is thought that even firm holders must ultimately submit to this reduction. The reason we have assigned for general commercial languor especially applies to foreign sugars. The unsettled condition of the continent has driven those sugars to this market, and the supplies have consequently been so large that the price naturally drops. The large arrivals have enabled grocers and other retail dealers to purchase upon very favorable terms. The refined market is very dull. In Coffee, the description chiefly enquired after is good colonial Jamaica, but the business even in that has not been large. Of Rums it may be said that although they have recovered from their partial decline in value, they are without buoyancy, and the operations in them to a very trifling extent.

The importations of Cotton within the last two weeks have been to the amount of 106,000 bags, and the demand, if not quite in proportion to the arrivals, has been very steady. The manufacturers of cotton goods have been fully employed since our last report. Purchasers of wools are waiting for the new clip, and in the mean time the woollen manufacture is rather languid, but the American orders have rather revived it within the last few days.

The sale of Teas at the India House has closed, and it may be generally remarked with respect to it, that all descriptions have gone lower than at the last sale.

The company's declaration of Indigo for 15th July amounts to 4108 chests, and the business in it is confined to the examination of these chests previous to the quarterly sale.

The East India produce trade is materially influenced by continental politics, and the present period has rendered it very inactive. There have been only a few sales of spices and those to a limited extent. Saltpetre has been enquired after in a few instances at 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. (rough).

The transactions in Tallow have been very limited since our last report. Speculators are fearful of operating to any extent at present under the apprehension that the quotation may further give way. It is at 37s. 6d. for present, and 38s. for future delivery.

Olive oil is the only article enquired after in this market, as are red Symrna raisins in that for fruit. In provisions, butter, particularly Irish, is in brisk demand.

The advices from the hop-grounds are very favorable, and, consequently, where sales are forced the price has materially given, but in the present state of the market no dealer is doing much business.

The Money Market has not presented any particular feature during the past month. Money generally has not been plentiful, but commercial affairs have been kept within limits that have prevented the inconvenience of scarcity from being severely felt. The fluctuations in British securities have not been by any means so extensive in this as in the preceding account. Consols have reached $84\frac{1}{2}$, and have been as low as $82\frac{1}{4}$, and they have since settled down at about 83. In fluctuating between the above prices the Market has several times been in a very feverish state, for the fluctuations have occurred in consequence of political affairs, and not, as in the former account, from internal operations in the Stock Exchange. The agitation in France and the consequent fluctuation in the price of Rentes, which have latterly varied between 58 and 62, have had a great effect upon the Stock-Market here. In foreign securities, Brazil and Portuguese Bonds, particularly the former, have attracted the principal attention of speculators. On the arrival of the intelligence of the abdication of Don Pedro, Brazil Stock receded 5 per cent. It has since recovered triflingly, and may be quoted at 51-2. Russian Stock is not so firm as it was; and Spanish, after having shown some elasticity for a day or two, is again neglected. Holders of Portuguese Stock are confident in their expectations of its improving.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS,

On Saturday, 25th of June.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Consols, 82 half, five-eighths.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 82.—Three and a half per Cent. Reduced 88 five-eighths, three-quarters.—New 3 and a half per Cent. 89 to one-eighth.—Four per Cent. Annuities, 98 three-eighths, half.—Long Annuities, 16 seven-eighths.—Do. 10th of October, 17. 18.—India Bonds at par.—Exchequer Bills, 9. 11. pm.—Brazil Bonds 51. 2.—Danish, 61 and a half.—Mexican, 39 and a

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half.—Peruvian, 14.—Portuguese, 42. 4.—Russian, 91 and a half, 2 and a half.—Spanish, 16.—Greek, 20.—French Rentes, 3 per Cent. 60. 6. 60c.

SHARES.

Brazilian Imperial, 51.—Provincial Bank of Ireland, 29 and a half.—Rock Salt, 14. 15.—United Mexican, 13. 14.
Scarcely any Business doing in Foreign Stocks or Shares.

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BANKRUPTS.

FROM MAY 20, TO JUNE 14, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

May 20.]—S. Stone, Austin Friars, broker.—J. Hall, Maresfield, Sussex, miller.—J. P. Lake, Finsbury Place, bootmaker.—W. Beams, St. Martin's Lane, vellum binder.—E. Hodson, Thrapston, Northamptonshire, linen draper.—F. Giles and J. Giles, Steward Street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturers.—J. Clothier, Wilmot Street, Brunswick Square, timber merchant.—T. Crickmore, Skinner Street, Bishopsgate Without, pewterer.—R. Platt, Cateaton Street, warehouseman.—J. Nimmo, Upper Gower Street, bookseller.—T. Owen, No. 122, Fore Street, Cripplegate, auctioneer.—S. Wilson, and J. Lilleyman, Goldsmith Street, silkmen.—J. Toms, Kensington, grocer. W. Potter, Liverpool, merchant.—T. Young, Lane End, Staffordshire, innkeeper.—J. Lees, Manchester, baker.—J. Bennet, Birmingham, corn dealer.

May 24.]—J. Waterhouse and W. Waterhouse, jun. Lad Lane, coach proprietors.—J. Wilkinson, J. Straith, and R. J. T. Perkin, Leadenhall Street, brokers.—J. Turney, Bridge House Place, Southwark, hatter.—C. Gillett, Baker's Row, Walworth Road, butcher.—W. Joy, St. Paul's Church Yard, bookseller.—J. MacLachlan and D. Macintyre, Sun Court, Cornhill, merchants.—H. E. Roberts, Broad Street Buildings, merchant.—J. C. Robertson, Fleet Street, bookseller.—J. Moore, Bermondsey, master mariner.—J. J. Vallotton, Old Cavendish Street, Oxford Street, French warehouseman.—C. Povall, Birkenhead, Cheshire, stone mason.—J. S. Wood, Leeds, ironmonger.—R. Hellyer, Devonport, cork cutter.—C. G. Emett, Westgate Place, Bath, grocer.—P. and F. Jones, Bolton-le-Moors, brush manufacturers.—W. Copeland, Liverpool, linen draper.—S. Ramsden, Colne, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.—J. Parsons, Shrewsbury, grocer.—W. R. Poole and J. Hadley, Birmingham, linen drapers.—J. Woolrich, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, wholesale chemist.

May 27.]—A. Kerry, King Street, Portman Square, poulterer.—M. Carroll, No. 3, Newcastle Place, Edgeware Road, baker.—T. Coe Gogney, Longlands, Kent, builder.—J. C. T. Kreeft, Fenchurch Street, merchant.—J. Mapley, Wilmot Street, Brunswick Square, glass cutter.—J. Sanford, sen. Stoke Newington, coal merchant.—T. Aggett, Hatherleigh, Devonshire, linen draper.—W. Rowe, Devonport, cabinet maker.—G. Richardson, Derby, wharfinger.—S. Townsend, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, painter.—B. Marshall, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.

May 31.]—R. W. Whitfield, Oxford Street, ironmonger.—J. Woolley, Dalston, broker.—R. Songhurst, Budge Row, Watling Street, box maker.—E. Hale, Trowbridge, Wilts, innkeeper.—T. S. Dell, Barnet, Herts, horse dealer.—J. Reynolds Elwyn, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney, coal merchant.—T. Jackson Sayer, Beccles, Suffolk, linen draper.—D. Solomon, Birmingham, dealer in jewellery.—Hugh Gill, South Molton, Devonshire, lime burner.—P. Hodges, Brecon, ironmonger.—T. Burton, Bramham, Yorkshire, shoemaker.—J. Ouzman, New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, victualler.—J. Booth, New Malton, Yorkshire, millwright.—J. Gibson, Northwich, Cheshire, wharfinger.—E. Young, King's Lynn, Norfolk, beer brewer.

June 3.]—W. Tapley, No. 2, Cateaton Street, warehouseman.—A. Coles, No. 49, Great Portland Street, St. Mary-le-bone, coach maker.—

H. Levin, No. 26, Great St. Helens, merchant.—I. Cohen, Hastings, Sussex, jeweller.—T. Hacker, Great Guildford Street, Borough, hat dyer.—E. Gadge, Bristol, woollen draper.—J. Chivers and S. Chivers, Castle Street, Oxford Street, tailors.—M. Jones, Old Compton Street, Soho, upholsterer.—C. Bennett, Vauxhall Walk, smith.—A. Walker, Walton Place, Blackfriars Road, stationer.—T. Greenway, Walcot, Somersetshire, builder.—G. Stoddart, Binnacle, Cumberland, timber merchant.—W. Ford, Stockport, Cheshire, hat manufacturer.—J. Skidmore, Nottingham, bobbin maker.—H. Griffiths, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, druggist.—T. Austin, Oxford, livery stable keeper.

June 7.]—H. Delcour, Pall Mall, auctioneer.—J. Patterson, Star and Garter public house, Arbour Square, Commercial Road, victualler.—E. Roberts, No. 15, Pall Mall East, lodging house keeper.—T. Eveleigh, Maidstone, Kent, grocer.—E. M. Livermore, Old Broad Street, merchant.—T. Amner, Austin Friars, merchant.—J. Lea, Braunston, Northamptonshire, coal merchant.—T. Hunt, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, merchant.—B. Flower, High Street, Newington Butts, ironmonger.—N. May, Albion Terrace, White Horse Lane, Mile End Old Town, surveyor.—H. J. Locke, Islington, linen draper.—W. G. Fearnside, Haydon Street, Haydon Square, agent.—S. Handley, Sandon, Staffordshire, flint grinder.—T. Griffiths, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, tanner.—T. Bartram, Warwick, slater.—W. Wood, Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—W. Leverett, Harwich, Essex, cabinet maker.—J. Harris, Beeston, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer.—J. Russell, Ancoats, Manchester, cotton thread manufacturer.—T. Fellowes, Aldersgate Street, broker.

June 10.]—J. Beauchamp, Holborn, silversmith.—J. Harvey, Dartford, Kent, timber merchant.—G. R. Noverre, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, ship broker.—J. McLellan, Regent Street, tailor.—W. Willows and S. Willows, Strand, fishmongers.—R. Davies, Kingston-upon-Hull, bookseller.—J. Laughton, Bishop's Yard, Charles Street, Grosvenor Square, wine merchant.—W. Watkins, Shoreditch, grocer.—J. Millard, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, painter.—W. Harris, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, shopkeeper.—R. Macdonnell, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, wine merchant.—J. Woolley and J. Secker, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, wine merchants.—J. Stonebridge, Wivenhoe, Essex, corn merchant.—C. C. Smith, Chorlton Row, Lancashire, victualler.

June 14.]—P. Johnson, St. Mary Axe, wine merchant.—J. Boast, Webb's County Terrace, New Kent Road, Southwark, apothecary.—W. Stevens, Clare Street, Clare Market, linen draper.—J. Shury, Nos. 10 and 16, Charter House Street, Charter House Square, printer.—J. H. Skelton, Chandos Street, Covent Garden, warehouseman.—J. Weston, sen. and J. Weston jun. Old Bond Street, tailors.—R. Nicholson, Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire, dealer.—W. Byrley, No. 11, Bucklersbury, eating-house keeper.—J. W. Woolley, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, furnishing ironmonger.—J. Burroughs, Mile End Road, merchant.—J. Harper, Langua, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—M. Brown, Gateshead, Durham, publican.—J. Stockman, Portsmouth, watchmaker.—R. Edmond, Bridlington, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—T. Ashworth, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn dealer.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL JOURNAL.—JULY 1, 1831.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—On Tuesday the 21st ult. being the day fixed for the opening of the Session of Parliament by the King in person, his Majesty proceeded to the House of Lords with the usual state. He then delivered the following speech :—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the late Parliament. Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a Reform in the representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration—confident that in any measures which you may propose for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people are equally secured. The assurances of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained. To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed. The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a conclusion : but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the Powers whose Plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which these conferences have been conducted, has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their Government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence ; under the sole condition sanctioned by the practice of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that in the exercise of that undoubted right the security of neighbouring states should not be endangered. A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand for satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures ; but I have to regret that I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sums granted by the last Parliament, always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—It gives me great satisfaction to state to you that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and present year, with a view to the relief of the laboring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency, occasioned by those reductions, may be found without any material abridgment of the comforts of my people. To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times the objects of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation. It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention has been early directed, in the eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to the ports of the Baltic, from whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual, for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country. Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the Western Counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorise the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its extent, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures, which, by assisting the improvements of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cautious deliberation. Local disturbances, unconnected with political causes, have existed both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland ; in the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had for some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the suppression of which the Constitutional Authority of the Law has been vigorously and successfully exerted. By these means the necessity

of enacting new laws to strengthen the Executive Government with further powers will be prevented. To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but, if it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society, by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their more effectual protection."

The Lord Chancellor then read the King's Speech, and the Duke of Norfolk having read the Address, and handed it to the Lord Chancellor; the latter, on beginning to read it, was interrupted by cries of "Order" from the opposition, in consequence of an unimportant difference in the preamble of the wording from common usage. This gave rise to a debate of considerable length, and the Address was ultimately altered to the usual form. The Earl of Mulgrave seconded it; and after considerable debate, in which the Earl of Winchelsea signified the withdrawal of his contemplated support of ministers, and Lord Londonderry was called to order, Earl Grey addressed the House at considerable length, and the Duke of Cumberland denied he had ever been hostile to popular liberty, while Lord Falmouth asserted that the conversation between his ancestor and the prime minister of the day, with the exclamation of "we are seven," as recorded by Bubb Doddington, was a piece of scandal (on what ground his Lordship's denial rested he did not inform the House). Several other noble Lords followed and expressed their opinions, after which the Address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by the Hon. Charles Pelham, and seconded by Sir J. Johnstone: after considerable debate the Address was put and carried *nem. con.*

We lament to record great and terrible distress in Ireland from famine, principally in the province of Connaught: subscriptions have been entered into to relieve the perishing population.

The following is a list of the new members of Parliament for England and Wales.¹

Those marked *n* were not in the last Parliament. Those marked thus * are new for the respective places. Those marked † are returned for two places. All the rest are re-elected. The letter *a* distinguishes those members who voted against the Reform Bill either on the second reading or on General Gascoyne's motion. The great majority of the new members are friends of the Bill.

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|---|--|
| Abingdon—J. Maberly. | Bridport—Sir H. St. Paul <i>a</i> , H. Warburton. |
| Albans, St.—Sir F. Vincent, R. R. Godson <i>n</i> . | Bristol—J. E. Baillie, E. Protheroe <i>n</i> . |
| Aldborough—C. J. Clinton <i>a</i> , M. T. Sadler* <i>a</i> . | Buckinghamshire—Marquis Chandos <i>a</i> , J. Smith. |
| Aldeburgh—Marquis Douro <i>a</i> , Rt. Hon. J. W. Croker <i>a</i> . | Buckingham—Sir T. Freemantle <i>a</i> , Sir G. Nugent <i>a</i> . |
| Amersham—T. Drake <i>a</i> , W. Drake <i>a</i> . | Bury St. Edmund's—Earl Jernyn <i>a</i> , Col. Fitzroy <i>n</i> . |
| Andover—A. W. Fellows, R. Ettwall, jun. <i>n</i> . | Callington—A. Baring <i>a</i> , Hon. E. Herbert <i>n</i> . |
| Anglesey County—Earl of Uxbridge. | Calne—T. B. Macauley, Col. Fox, <i>n</i> . |
| Appleby—Lord Maitland <i>a</i> , Hon. H. Tufton. | Cambridgeshire—Lord G. H. Osborne, H. J. Adeane. |
| Arundel—Lord D. C. Stuart, Ald. J. Atkins <i>a</i> . | Cambridge University—Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn* <i>a</i> , W. Y. Peel* <i>a</i> . |
| Ashburton—W. S. Poyntz, Col. Torrens <i>n</i> . | Cambridge—Marquis Graham <i>a</i> , Col. Trench <i>a</i> . |
| Aylesbury—W. Rickford, Lord Nugent. | Camelford—M. Milbank, S. Craddock. |
| Banbury—T. Easthope <i>n</i> . | Canterbury—Hon. R. Watson, Lord Fordwich. |
| Barnstaple—F. Hodgson, J. B. Chichester <i>n</i> . | Cardiff—Lord J. P. Stuart. |
| Bassetlaw—G. H. Vernon <i>n</i> , Lord Newark. | Cardiganshire—Col. W. Powell. |
| Bath—Gen. C. Palmer, Lord J. Thynne, <i>a</i> . | Cardigan—P. Pryse. |
| Beaumaris—Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley <i>n</i> . | Carlisle—P. H. Howard, W. James <i>n</i> . |
| Bedfordshire—Marquis of Tavistock, Sir P. Payne, <i>n</i> . | Carmarthenshire—Sir J. H. Williams <i>n</i> . |
| Bedford—W. H. Whitbread, F. Polhill. | Carmarthen—(the sheriff could make no return.) |
| Bedwin—Sir J. Nicholl <i>a</i> , J. Buxton <i>a</i> . | Carnarvonshire—C. W. G. Wynne <i>a</i> . |
| Beeralston—Lord Lovaine <i>a</i> , D. Lyon <i>n</i> . | Carnarvon—Sir C. Paget <i>n</i> . |
| Berkshire—C. Dundas, R. Throckmorton <i>n</i> . | Castle Rising—Lord H. Cholmondeley <i>a</i> , Hon. Col. Howard <i>a</i> . |
| Berwick—Sir F. Blake, Col. Beresford <i>a</i> . | Cheshire—Lord Belgrave, G. Wilbraham <i>n</i> . |
| Beverley—H. Burton, W. Marshall <i>n</i> . | Chester—Rt. Hon. R. Grosvenor, F. C. Offley <i>n</i> . |
| Bewdley—W. A. Roberts <i>a</i> . | Chichester—Lord A. Lennox, J. A. Smith. |
| Bishop's Castle—E. Rogers <i>a</i> , J. L. Knight <i>n</i> . | Chippenhams—J. Neild <i>a</i> , F. G. Boldero <i>n</i> . |
| Blechingly—C. Tennyson, Hon. G. B. Ponsonby <i>n</i> . | Christchurch—Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Rose <i>a</i> , G. P. Rose <i>a</i> . |
| Bodmin—Hon. H. Seymour <i>a</i> , D. Gilbert <i>a</i> . | Cirencester—Lord Apsley <i>a</i> , J. Cripps <i>a</i> . |
| Boroughbridge—Sir C. Wetherell <i>a</i> , M. Attwood <i>a</i> . | Clithero—Hon. P. F. Cust <i>a</i> , Hon. R. Curzon <i>a</i> . |
| Bossiney—Hon. J. S. Wortley <i>a</i> , E. R. Tunno <i>a</i> . | Cockermouth—Sir J. Scarlett* <i>a</i> , J. H. Lowther <i>n</i> . |
| Boston—G. F. Heathcote <i>n</i> , J. Wilks. | Colchester—D. W. Harvey, J. Mayhew. |
| Brackley—R. H. Bradshaw <i>a</i> , Capt. J. Bradshaw <i>a</i> . | Corfe Castle—G. Banks <i>a</i> , P. J. Miles <i>a</i> . |
| Bramber—J. Irving, W. S. Dugdale <i>n</i> . | Cornwall—E. W. Pendarves, Sir C. Lemon <i>n</i> . |
| Breconshire—Col. T. Wood <i>a</i> . | Coventry—E. Ellice, H. L. Bulwer*. |
| Brecon—C. R. Morgan. | Cricklade—R. Gordon, T. Calley <i>n</i> . |
| Bridgenorth—W. Whitmore, J. Foster <i>n</i> . | |
| Bridgewater—W. Astell <i>a</i> , C. K. Tynte. | |

¹ Ireland and Scotland shall be given in our next Number.

- Cumberland—Sir J. R. Graham, W. Blamire *n*.
 Dartmouth—A. H. Holdsworth *a*, Captain Bastard *a*.
 Denbighshire—Sir. W. W. Wynne *a*.
 Denbigh—R. M. Biddulph.
 Derbyshire—Lord G. H. Cavendish, Hon. G. Vernon *n*.
 Derby—Col. H. F. Cavendish, E. Strutt.
 Devizes—J. Pearce *n*, G. W. Taylor *a*.
 Devonshire—Lord Ebrington, Lord J. Russell†.
 Dorsetshire—E. B. Portman, G. H. Calcraft†.
 Dorchester—R. Williams *a*, Lord Ashley *a*.
 Dover—Rt. Hon. C. P. Thompson, Capt. Stanhope *n*.
 Downton—T. Creevey *n*, J. Brougham.
 Droitwich—H. H. Foley, Sir T. E. Winnington, *n*.
 Dunwich—F. Barne *a*, Lord Brecknock *n*.
 Durham County—W. Russell, Sir H. Williamson *n*.
 Durham City—Hon. A. Trevor* *a*, W. R. Chaytor.
 East Looe—H. T. Hope *a*, T. A. Kemmis *a*.
 Essex—C. C. Western, Hon. W. Wellesley*.
 Evesham—Sir C. Cockerell, T. Hudson *n*.
 Exeter—J. W. Buller, L. W. Buck *a*.
 Eye—Sir E. Kerrison *a*, W. Barge *a*.
 Flintshire—E. M. L. Mostyn *n*.
 Flint—Sir E. P. Lloyd.
 Fowey—Lord Brudenell *a*, J. C. Severn *a*.
 Gatton—Lord Pollington *n*, Sir J. Ashley *n*.
 Glamorganshire—C. R. M. Talbot.
 Gloucestershire—Sir B. W. Guise, Hon. H. Moreton *n*.
 Gloucester City—Col. Webb, Captain Berkeley *n*.
 Grantham—G. E. Welby *a*, J. Hughes *n*.
 Grimsby—J. Harris *a*, J. V. Shelley* *a*.
 Grinstead—T. R. West *a*, Viscount Holmesdale *a*.
 Guildford—J. Mangles *n*, C. F. Norton *n*.
 Hampshire—Sir J. Macdonald*, C. S. Lefevre*.
 Harwich—Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries *a*, Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson *a*.
 Haslemere Rt. Hon. Sir J. Beckett *n*. W. Holmes *a*.
 Hastings—P. North *n*, A. Warre *n*.
 Haverfordwest—Sir R. B. Phillips.
 Hedon—Sir T. C. Constable *a*, R. Ferrand *a*.
 Helston—Lord J. Townshend *a*, S. L. Fox *a*.
 Herefordshire—Sir R. Price, K. Hoskins *n*.
 Hereford—Lord Eastnor *a*, E. B. Clive.
 Hertfordshire—Sir J. Sebright, N. Calvert.
 Hertford—T. S. Duncombe, J. Currie *n*.
 Heytesbury—Sir G. Staunton *a*. Capt. E. H. A'Court *a*.
 Higham Ferrers—Lord Milton† *n*.
 Hindon—J. Weyland, J. Stanley *n*.
 Honiton—Sir G. Warrender, H. B. Lott *n*.
 Horsham—Earl of Surrey, N. W. R. Colborne.
 Huntingdonshire—Lord Mandeville *a*, J. B. Rooper *n*.
 Huntingdon—Col. J. Peel *n*, F. Pollock *n*.
 Hythe—S. Marjoribanks, J. Loch.
 Ilchester—Dr. Lushington*, Hon. E. Petre *n*.
 Ipswich—J. Morrison *n*, R. Wason *n*.
 Kent—T. W. Hodges, T. Rider *n*.
 King's Lynn—Lord W. Lennox *n*, Lord G. Bentinck.
 Kingston-upon-Hull—G. Schonswar, W. B. Wrightson.
 Knaresborough—Lord Waterpark, Sir J. Mackintosh.
 Lancashire—Lord Stanley, B. Heywood *n*.
 Lancaster—T. Greene, P. Maxwell Stewart.
 Launceston—J. Brogden *a*, Sir J. Malcolm *a*.
 Leicestershire—C. M. Phillips *n*, T. Paget *n*.
 Leicester—W. Evans, W. Ellis *n*.
 Leominster—W. B. Evans *n*, T. Brayen *n*.
 Lewes—T. R. Kemp, Sir C. R. Blunt *n*.
 Lichfield—Gen. Sir G. Anson, Sir E. D. Scott.
 Lincolnshire—Sir W. Ingilby, Hon. C. Pelham *n*.
 Lincoln—Col. C. D. Sibthorpe *a*, G. F. Heneage *n*.
 Liskeard—Lord Eliot *n*, Sir W. Pringle *a*.
 Liverpool—W. Ewart, E. Denison† *n*.
 London—Aldermen Thompson, Waithman, Wood, Venables* *n*.
 Lostwithiel—Lord Valletort *a*, Hon. E. Cust *a*.
 Ludgershall—Sir S. Graham, E. T. Foley *a*.
 Ludlow—Lord Clive *a*, Hon. R. H. Clive *a*.
 Lyme Regis—Col. J. T. Fane *a*, Major H. Fane *a*.
 Lymington—G. Burrard *a*, W. A. Mackinnon* *a*.
 Maidstone—A. W. Robarts, H. Barnett *n*.
 Maldon—Q. Dick *a*, T. B. Lennard.
 Malmesbury—Sir C. Forbes *a*, J. Forbes *a*.
 Malton—F. Jeffrey, H. G. Knight *n*.
 Marlborough—T. H. S. Estcourt *a*, W. J. Bankes *a*.
 Marlow, Great—O. Williams *a*, T. P. Williams *a*.
 Merionethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan *a*.
 Middlesex—G. Byng, J. Hume.
 Midhurst—G. R. Smith, M. T. Smith.
 Milborne Port—G. S. Byng, R. L. Shell.
 Minehead—J. F. Lattrell *a*, Lord Villiers* *a*.
 Monmouthshire—Lord G. C. Somerset *a*, W. A. Williams *n*.
 Monmouth—B. Hall *n*.
 Montgomeryshire—Right Hon. C. W. Wynn *a*.
 Montgomery—H. Clive *a*.
 Morpeth—W. Ord, Hon. W. Howard.
 Newark—Serjeant Wilde *n*, W. F. Handley *n*.
 Newcastle-under-Lyne—W. H. Miller *a*, E. Peel *n*.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Sir M. W. Ridley, J. Hodgson.
 Newport (Cornwall)—Sir H. Hardinge* *a*, J. Raine *a* (deceased).
 Newport (I. of W.)—W. Mount *n*, J. T. Vere *n*.
 Newton (Lancashire)—T. Legh *a*, T. Houldsworth *a*.
 Newton (I. W.)—H. Gurney *a*, Sir W. Horne*.
 Norfolk County—T. W. Coke, Sir W. B. Folkes.
 Northallerton—Sir J. P. Beresford *a*, Hon. W. Lascelles *a*.
 Northamptonshire—Lord Althorp, Lord Milton† *n*.
 Northampton—Sir G. Robinson, V. Smith *n*.
 Northumberland—T. W. Beaumont, Lord Howick*.
 Norwich—Rt. Hon. R. Grant, R. H. Gurney.
 Nottinghamshire—J. E. Denison† *n*, J. S. Lumley.
 Nottingham—Sir R. Ferguson, Sir T. Denman.
 Oakhampton—W. H. Trant *n*, J. T. Hope* *a*.
 Old Sarum—J. Alexander *a*, J. Du Pré Alexander *a*.
 Orford—Sir H. F. Cooke *a*, S. H. Kilderbee *a*.
 Oxfordshire—J. Harcourt *n*, Major R. Weyland† *n*.
 Oxford University—Sir R. Inglis *a*, T. G. B. Estcourt *a*.
 Oxford City—J. H. Langston, W. H. Hughes.
 Pembrokeshire—Sir J. Owen *a*.
 Pembroke—H. O. Owen *a*.
 Penryn—J. W. Freshfield *a*, C. Stewart *n*.
 Peterborough—Sir R. Heron, W. J. Fazakerley.
 Petersfield—Sir W. Jolliffe *a*, G. Jolliffe *a*.
 Plymouth—Sir T. B. Martin, Sir G. Cockburn, *a*.
 Plympton—Sir C. Domville *n*, G. C. Antrobus *a*.
 Pontefract—Hon. H. S. Jerningham, Earl of Mexborough *n*.
 Poole—B. L. Lester, Hon. W. F. Ponsonby.
 Portsmouth—J. B. Carter, F. T. Baring.
 Preston—J. Wood, H. Hunt.
 Queenborough—S. Capel *a*, G. S. Grant *n*.
 Radnorshire—T. F. Lewis *a*.
 Radnor—R. Price.
 Reading—C. F. Palmer, C. Russel.
 Richmond—Sir R. L. Dundas, Hon. J. C. Dundas.
 Ripon—L. H. Petit, G. Spence.
 Rochester—R. Bernal, J. Mills *n*.
 Romney—W. Miles *a*, Sir E. C. Dering *n*.
 Rutland—Sir G. Noel, Sir G. Heathcote.
 Rye—Col. Evans *n*, T. Pemberton *n*.
 Reigate—Admiral Sir J. Yorke *a* (deceased), J. Yorke *n*.

- Salisbury—W. Wyndham *a*, Hon. Capt. Bonverie.
 Saltash—F. Villiers *n*, B. Walrond* *a*.
 Sandwich—J. Maryatt, Sir T. Trowbridge *n*.
 Scarborough—Hon. Gen. Phipps, Rt. Hon. C. M. Sutton.
 Seaford—J. Fitzgerald *n*, W. Lyons *a*.
 Shaftesbury—E. Penrhyn, Col. W. Maberley *n*.
 Shoreham—Sir C. Burrell, H. Howard.
 Shrewsbury—R. A. Slaney, R. Jenkins *a*.
 Shropshire—Sir R. Hill *a*, J. C. Pelham.
 Somersetshire—E. A. Sandford, G. Langton *n*.
 Southampton—A. Atherley *n*, J. S. Penleaze *n*.
 Southwark—C. Calvert, W. Brongham *n*.
 Staffordshire—Sir J. Wrottesley, E. J. Littleton.
 Stafford—J. Campbell, T. Gisborne.
 Stamford—Lord T. Cecil, C. Tennyson, jun. *n*.
 Steyning—G. R. Phillips, E. Blount.
 Stockbridge—Sir S. Canning *n*, J. Barham *n*.
 St. Ives—J. Halse *n*, L. Bulwer *n*.
 St. Germain's—W. M. Praed *a*, C. Ross *a*.
 St. Mawes—Sir E. Sugden* *a*, G. W. Pigott *a*.
 St. Michael's—Hon. L. Kenyon *a*, Hon. W. Best *n*.
 Sudbury—Sir J. Walsh *a*, D. Wrangham *n*.
 Suffolk—Sir H. E. Bunbury, C. Tyrell.
 Surrey—W. J. Denison, J. I. Briscoe.
 Sussex—Lord G. Lennox*, H. Carteis.
 Tamworth—Sir R. Peel *a*, Lord C. Townshend.
 Taunton—E. T. Bainbridge, H. Labouchere.
 Tavistock—Lord J. Russell†, Lord W. Russell.
 Tewkesbury—J. E. Dowdeswell *a*, J. Martin.
 Thetford—Lord J. Fitzroy, F. Baring.
 Thirsk—Sir R. Frankland *a*, R. G. Russell.
 Tiverton—Hon. D. Ryder *a*, S. Perceval* *a*.
 Totness—Rt. Hon. T. P. Courtenay *a*, C. B. Baldwin *a*.
 Tregony—C. Arbuthnot *a*, W. Makillop *a*.
 Truro—Lord Encombe *a*, N. W. Peach *a*.
 Wallingford—Col. W. Hughes, R. Knight.
 Wareham—C. Wood*, G. H. Calcrafft.
 Warwickshire—F. Lawley, Sir G. Skipwith *n*.
 Warwick—J. Tomes *n*, B. King *n*.
 Wells—J. E. Vaughan *a*, J. L. Lee.
 Wendover—S. Smith *a*, A. Smith *a*.
 Wenlock—Hon. G. C. Forrester *a*, B. Thomson.
 Weobly—Lord W. Thynne *a*, Hon. H. Thynne *a*.
 Westbury—Sir R. Franco *n*, H. Hamner *n*.
 West Looe—Sir C. Hulse *a*, Sir A. Buller *n*.
 Westminster—Sir F. Burdett, J. C. Hobhouse.
 Westmorland—Hon. Col. Lowther *a*, A. Nowell *n*.
 Weymouth—T. F. Buxton, M. Ure *a*, Col. Gordon *a*, Major R. Weyland† *n*.
 Whitchurch—Sir S. Scott *a*, Hon. H. G. Townshend *a*.
 Wigan—R. Thicknesse *n*, H. Kearsley *n*.
 Wilton—J. H. Penruddock *a*, J. Dawkins *n*.
 Wiltshire—Sir J. D. Astley, J. Bennett.
 Winchelsea—J. Williams, Dr. S. Lushington†.
 Winchester—P. St. John Mildmay, Sir E. H. East *a*.
 Windsor—J. Ramsbottom, Rt. Hon. E. Stanley.
 Woodstock—Lord C. S. Churchill *a*, Lord Stormont* *a*.
 Wootton Bassett—Lord Mahon *a*, Lord Porchester *n*.
 Worcestershire—Hon. T. H. Foley, Capt. Spencer *n*.
 Worcester—Col. H. Davies, G. R. Robinson.
 Wycombe—Sir T. Baring, Hon. R. S. Smith *n*.
 Yarmouth—Hon. G. Hanson, C. E. Rumbold.
 Yarmouth (I. W.)—Sir H. Willoughby *n*, C. Cavendish *n*.
 Yorkshire—Lord Morpeth, Sir J. Johnstone, J. C. Ramsden*, G. Strickland *n*.
 York—Hon. T. Dundas, S. A. Bayntun.

Two since dead—viz. Sir J. S. Yorke and J. Raine, Esq.—The summary of returns gives a majority of 134 in favour of reform.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE elections in France are proceeding, and it is supposed that numerous partisans of the liberal side will be returned. There have been tumults in Paris, principally among the lower orders, but all is again tranquil. A French squadron, employed to bring Don Miguel to his senses, has captured numerous Portuguese vessels off the bar of Lisbon, without obtaining redress from the despot. Don Pedro of Brazil has abdicated the throne and returned to Europe in consequence of differences with his people. The ex-emperor has taken up his residence in France.

The Russian commander Diebitsch has been carried off by cholera morbus, an occurrence that cannot fail to be for the benefit of the Poles.

A great battle has been fought between the Russians and the Poles at Ostrolenka, in which the latter, who kept the field, were ultimately obliged to retreat, and fix their head-quarters once more at Warsaw. The Polish General, Skrzynecki, learning that the Russian General had effected a junction with the Imperial Guards, and that his force was vastly superior to his own, judged it prudent to retreat, and retraced his steps, and upon the 25th crossed the Narew in good order, leaving General Lubinski with the rear-guard to cover the retreat. This General, having taken up a favorable position upon a high ground, was able to arrest the progress of the enemy upon the 25th; but on the morning of the 26th, was attacked by the whole force of the Russians, led on by Diebitsch himself, and driven from his ground. He was able, however, to effect the passage of the bridge in good order. Fire was then set to the bridge, but the Russians arrested its progress, and succeeded in preserving so much of this structure as enabled the troops on both sides to wage upon it one of the most sanguinary conflicts which is recorded in modern times. The soldiers were engaged man to man up to ten o'clock at night, and the slaughter was immense. The Poles are said to have lost 4000 men, and the Russians 10,000. In the result the Russians were repulsed; and the Poles, not deeming it necessary to their purpose to recommence the strife, rested for the night of the 26th upon the field of battle. Next day Skrzynecki led his troops to Pul-tusk, and thence to Praga, where they might take some repose after such great labors. In their retreat they were unmolested by the barbarians, and the cannon and other munitions of war were brought off in the best order. No prisoners have been lost. The Imperial Guards, part of the Archduke Michael's division, were the troops principally engaged, and they are admitted by the Poles to have

fought with great bravery. The Polish General frankly admits the losses he has sustained, but his tone is any thing but desponding. The loss of men, and of two valuable general officers, is considerable ; but his retreat was pre-intended, and the object with which he set out was already accomplished.

MEMOIRS OF PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MRS. SIDDONS.

At her residence in Upper Baker Street, on Wednesday, June 8th, Mrs. Siddons. She had been for some time in a dangerous state. On Saturday, the 4th, she was given over by her medical attendants. She rallied a little on Sunday. On Tuesday she again sunk ; and during the night her approaching dissolution was painfully obvious : at nine o'clock in the morning of Wednesday she expired. We are indebted to the 'Spectator' for the following sketch.—'Sarah Kemble, afterwards Mrs. Siddons, was the eldest daughter of Roger Kemble, and of Sarah Ward, daughter of John Ward, a comedian of respectable talents. The father of Mrs. Siddons was an actor. At the time of Sarah's birth, the 14th of July, 1755, he was performing at Brecknock in Wales, and was lodged in a public-house, which bore the somewhat vulgar sign of the 'Shoulder of Mutton.' The stage at that time, even more than at present, was chiefly indebted for a succession of occupants to the families of actors. Acting, seventy or eighty years ago, was not the lucrative profession that, with not a few, it now is. Roger Kemble's children were all players. Sarah came out when a mere child, at the benefit of her father ; when she recited the fable of the 'Boys and the Frogs,' with applause, to an audience which, according to Holcroft, was by no means disposed to receive with acceptance every infant spouter that claimed its notice. From that period to her fifteenth year, she continued to act in her father's company in such parts as suited her age. About this time she caught the heart of Mr. Siddons, one of her father's coadjutors ; a person of no small value to the company, 'for he could do any thing from Hamlet to Harlequin,' but who did not at first, notwithstanding his high claims, succeed in securing the approbation of Mr. and Mrs. Kemble. It was probably the uncertainty of a player's life, which Mr. Kemble well knew from experience, that made him anxious to discourage this attachment : he does not seem to have been influenced by any ambitious views. Sarah was removed from the stage, and placed in the humble station of waiting-maid to Mrs. Greatheed, of Guy's Cliff, near Warwick. She remained with this lady for two years ; when the affection of the young people continuing undiminished, they were at length, with the sufferance of all parties, allowed to follow the bent of their inclinations. Mrs. Siddons is described, at

that period, as possessing a person of surpassing beauty ; which those who have beheld her matronly charms will readily believe. In 1775, while performing with her husband at Cheltenham, Mrs. Siddons was seen by the notorious Bate Dudley, who recommended her warmly to Garrick ; and on the 29th of December of that year, she made at Drury Lane, in the character of 'Portia,' her first curtsey to a London audience. Tom King played 'Shylock' on the occasion, and Infamy Davies, 'Nerissa.' Mrs. Siddons afterwards appeared as 'Mrs. Strickland' in the 'Suspicious Husband,' and as 'Lady Anne' in 'Richard the Third.' She did not succeed, and received no engagement. Garrick has been inconsiderately blamed for being blind to the great actress's merits. He was not ; Mrs. Siddons had at that period no peculiar merits to exhibit. She herself used to say, that she perfectly felt the parts assigned her, and how they ought to be acted, but she could not express her feelings. She was not one of those in whom nature seems to render art superfluous ; she was, like her brother John, formed by long and earnest study—by years devoted to a profession where, as in most professions, careful and sedulous attention is seldom thrown away, though, without the *dives vena*, it cannot look for such splendid success as crowned the efforts of these two eminent persons. Mrs. Siddons's principal engagement during her seven years' rustication previous to her second appearance in the metropolis, was at Bath. It may be observed, that she did not feel or affect any of that fastidiousness which certain small deer in our times have indulged in. During her stay in the country, she is stated to have played in 'Hamlet' with great applause. Her reputation had been slowly but gradually rising ; and in 1782, on the 10th of October, she again stood forward as a candidate for the applause of the capital. She was received with unbounded approbation, nor did the kindness of the public ever forsake her. It is right to add, that by no impropriety in private, or carelessness in public life, did she ever for a moment put the continuance of it in hazard. Her excellence as an actress was only equalled by her respectability as a woman. It is a strong proof of the attractiveness of Mrs. Siddons's acting, at a period when the race of play-goers were infinitely better skilled and more rigid judges than they are now, that she played the feeble part of 'Isabella' twenty-two times during the first season of

her return to Drury Lane. As she became known, she of course became fashionable; and liberally received the patronage of the wealthy and the great, after she had proved that she could do without it. In the recess, she visited Ireland and Scotland; and her tour was a succession of triumphs, in which Plutus bore the train of Victory. In 1794, Mrs. Siddons first appeared in the two characters which she made so absolutely her own, that all the subsequent personations have been received by the public as faint and imperfect copies of her sterling originals—we mean 'Constance' and 'Lady Macbeth.' In 1801, she transferred her services to Covent Garden, in which theatre her brother John had become a shareholder. In 1812, after having stood alone and unapproached at the head of the higher drama for thirty long years, she bid the stage a public farewell. The occasion was distinguished by a circumstance which some of our readers may perhaps remember. The play was 'Macbeth'; and at the termination of the dream scene, when 'the well-graced actress' had quitted the stage, the audience rose as one man, and demanded that the piece should close. This farewell was not, however, a final one. In 1813, Mrs. Siddons played for the 'Theatrical Fund,' and also for her brother Charles's benefit. In 1816, she again appeared for her brother's benefit. In the same year—on the 8th of June—for the gratification of the Princess Charlotte, (who could not, however, attend) she once more, and for the last time, consented to act her great part of 'Lady Macbeth.' Mrs. Siddons had four children—two daughters and two sons, three of whom, as well as her husband, she survived. Her youngest daughter died in 1798, the victim of ill-requited affection. The eldest daughter died in 1803, only a year after Mrs. Siddons had lost her husband. Her eldest son, Henry, who was for several years lessee of the Edinburgh theatre, died there about fifteen years ago. He married Miss Murray, a lady of great talent as an actress, as well as of great respectability. She held the lease of the theatre in conjunction with her brother until lately, when she retired from public life. Mrs. Siddons's heirs, according to report, are her nephew, Mr. Horace Twiss, and her nephews and nieces the children of Mr. Charles Kemble. Her wealth is understood to be considerable. Mrs. Siddons was the last of the 'great' school of English actors. The angel visit of Miss O'Neil, and the bright flashes of genius exhibited by Miss Fanny Kemble, we cannot help looking on as the fitful sparks sent up by the expiring ashes of a fire which no future race will see rekindled. We have outlived the age of dramatic illusion; the enchantment of the scene no longer attracts us.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. French, to the Prebendal Stall in Ely Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. T. Dampier.—The Rev. W. Selwyn, B.A., to the Rectory of Braunston, Leicestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Woodall.—The Rev. P. Fosbrook, B.A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Lockington, Leicestershire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. Jarratt.—The Rev. J. C. Leak, S.C.L., to the Rectory of Barningham Parva, Norfolk.—The Rev. G. Dugard, B.A., to the District Church of St. Andrew at Ancoats, Lancashire.—The Rev. T. Brayshaw, B.A., to the Rectory of Addingham, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Coates.—The Rev. T. P. White, Curate of Droxford, to the Rectory of Exton, Hants, void by the death of the Rev. J. Baynes.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, to the Prebendary of Pion Parva, void by the death of the Rev. F. Coke.—The Rev. J. Clutton, to the Prebendary of Norton, void by the death of the Rev. Canon Russell.—The Rev. J. Morgan, Vicar of Goodrich, to the Vicarage of Dilwyn.—The Rev. H. J. Wharton, M.A., to the Vicarage of Babraham, Cambridgeshire.—The Rev. J. Halke, M.A., to the Vicarage of Weston-cum-Sutton, Northamptonshire, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Edw. Griffin.—The Rev. S. Hall, B.D., to the Rectory of Middleton Cheney, near Banbury, vacant by the death of the venerable Archdeacon Churton.—The Rev. G. Sandby, jun. A.M., to the Rectory of St. Nicholas with All Saints annexed, in South Elmham, Suffolk.—The Rev. F. Elwes, A.B., to the Rectory of Whixoe, Suffolk.—The Rev. E. R. Theed, of Fletton, Huntingdonshire, to the Vicarage of Selling.—The Rev. C. S. Twistleton, M.A., of Baliol College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Ashow, Warwickshire.

Married.—At Hereford, the Rev. E. Bulmer, M.A. to Isabella Susanna, second daughter of Dr. C. Whitfeld.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. T. G. Leigh, M.A. to Henriana Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Lord Henry Murry.

At St. James's, the R. W. S. Cole, M.A. to Mary, third daughter of the Rev. J. Maule.

At Turvill, J. Nash, Esq. of High Wycombe, to Miss Lucy Saunders.

At Great Stanmore, Middlesex, Peter, eldest son of P. Clutterbuck, Esq. of Red Hall, Herts, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late W. Poulton, Esq.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, F. C. Knowles, Esq. to Emma, fourth daughter of Sir G. Pocock, Bart.

At Weyhill Church, the Rev. F. J. Courtenay, to Emma Camilla, only daughter of the Rev. W. Kilner.

At Chalfont St. Giles, the Rev. T. P. Bridges, of Danbury, to Sophia Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Sir W. L. Young, Bart.

Died.—At Croydon, in the 95th year of his age, James Furness, Esq.

In Berkley Square, Sir J. E. Harrington, Bt.

At Spencer House, St. James's, the Countess of Spencer.

Mr. C. Rivington, of Waterloo Place and Brunswick Square.

In Albemarle Street, the Right Hon. Wm. Earl of Northesk, Admiral of the Red. This venerable and distinguished Nobleman was the last surviving Admiral who, with Lords Nelson and Collingwood, commanded in the ever-memorable victory of Trafalgar.

At the Mahabulaishwar Hills, on the 15th of January, his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir T. Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency of Bombay.

The Earl of Lisburne.